FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Zorin Notes U.S., USSR Mutual Desire for Peace AA 1
ZA RUBEZHOM Cites Shultz on Prospects for Talks AA 2
[No 52]
PRAVDA Calls for U.S. Realism at Arms Talks AA 3
[31 Dec]
Commentaries Discuss U.S. Space Weapons Plans AA 4
Andrianov on U.S. Destabilization AA 4
Beloborodko Commentary AA 5
Military Increasingly Involved in U.S. Space Program AA 6
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Dec]
CIA Bacteriological Warfare in Cuba Claimed AA 6
[Andronov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 19 Dec]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Socialist Trade Union Meeting Issues Communique BB 1
[TRUD 11 Dec]
IZVESTIYA Reports CEMA Health Commission Meeting BB 2
[15 Dec]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Commentary Views World's Prospects for 1985 CC 1
[Barlatskiy in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 1 Jan]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Arbatov Interviewed on Soviet-American Relations A 1
[Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 30 Dec]
K. Gerasimov Comments on VOA Capability Expansion A 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Paper Publishes Gromyko Message C 1
TASS Previews Upcoming Reagan-Nakasone Talks C 3
[Chekhonin]

SOUTH ASIA

Bovin Analyzes Indian Situation, Elections [IZVESTIYA 31 Dec] D 1
Korionov Condemns U.S. Support of Afghan Rebels [PRAVDA 29 Dec] D 4
TASS Cites BAKHTAR on Reagan Remarks on DRA D 5
IZVESTIYA Hits CIA 'Subversive' Acts Against DRA [22 Dec] D 5
DRA Hydrometeorology Cooperation Protocol Signed D 6
Briefs: DRA Radio Station D 6

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Comparison of Chernenko's Vietnamese Address E 1
Indochinese Delegations Attend Ustinov Funeral E 1
From PRK [SPK] E 1
From SRV [Hanoi] E 1
PRAVDA Carries Lao Leaders' Message of Thanks E 1
[28 Dec]
CPSU Officials Visit Vietnam 11-17 Dec E 2
[PRAVDA 20 Dec]

EASTERN EUROPE

Gorbachev Receives Romanian CP Officials F 1
[PRAVDA 31 Dec]
Ceausescu, Kulikov Meet in Bucharest 28 Dec F 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Dec]
Zhivkov, Kulikov Meet in Sofia 28 Dec F 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Dec]
Albanian People's Assembly Session Reported F 2
[IZVESTIYA 29 Dec]

WESTERN EUROPE

UK Concerned Over U.S. Space Ambitions G 1
Progress of USSR-Turkish Ties 'Unnerving' West G 1
CPSU Central Committee Greets Swedish Communists G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

20th Anniversary of Palestinian Resistance Noted H 1
PRAVDA Report [1 Jan] H 1
Soiree Held [IZVESTIYA 29 Dec] H 1
Israeli 'Agents' Blamed for Al-Qawasimi Murder H 2
Israel Presents Lebanon With 'Ultimatum' in Talks H 2
[PRAVDA 23 Dec]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

TASS Cites SWAPO's Nujoma on Freedom Struggle J 1
UNITA 'Ringleader' Visits U.S. To Obtain Weapons J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Cuba Celebrates Revolution Anniversary K 1
Achievements Detailed K 1
Soviet Naval Visit Continues K 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Jan]
CPSU, USSR Government Greetings K 2
[PRAVDA 1 Jan]
Sokolov Greets Raul Castro K 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Jan]
Soviet Assistance Praised K 3
USSR Appoints New Ambassador to Guyana K 4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Leaders Send New Year Greetings to Soviet People R 1
[PRAVDA 1 Jan]
CPSU Central Committee Issues New Resolution R 2
PRAVDA Editorial on Party Workers' Qualities R 3
[15 Dec]
Supreme Soviet Deputy Proposals Continue R 5
Foreign Honors Conferred R 5
[PRAVDA 1 Jan]
Foreign Leader Condolences on Ustinov's Death R 5
GDR's Honecker R 5
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Dec]
Poland's Jaruzelski R 6
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Dec]
Bulgaria's Zhivkov R 7
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Dec]
Hungary's Central Committee R 7
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Dec]
Romania's Ceausescu R 8
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2? Dec]
Cuba's Castro R 8
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Dec]
Mongolia's Batmonh, Sodnom R 9
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Dec]
Warsaw Pact Joint Forces R 10
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Dec]
Sokolov, Others Attend Funeral of Col Gen Sobolev R 10
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Dec]
New Kazakh Construction Materials Industry Minister R 11
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 2 Dec]
Shevardnadze Addresses Georgian Youth Meeting R 12
Grishin Addresses Moscow Economic Meeting R 12
Zimyanin Presents Awards to Soviet Writers R 12
Vorotnikov Awards RSFSR State Prizes in Moscow R 13
Demichev Attends Cultural Education Session R 13
NOVOSTI Reissues Tikhonov Book on Soviet Economy R 13

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Reports USSR Agricultural Successes T 1
Minister Notes RSFSR Agricultural Successes T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

USSR Academy of Sciences Meeting Ends 26 Dec U 1
[PRAVDA 27 Dec]
Briefs: New TV Relay Cables U 2

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Shevardnadze Visits Guards' Tank Unit V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Jan]
Shestopalov Addresses Army Komsomol Delegates V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Dec]

ZORIN NOTES U.S., USSR MUTUAL DESIRE FOR PEACE

LD301312 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Dec 84

["Moscow Viewpoint" feature presented by news analyst Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Today we meet on the eve of the new year of 1985 and in accordance with New Year traditions people try to get a grasp of what is expecting them in the year that lies ahead and wish each other that the most cherished dreams come true.

There is much that divides the Russians and the Americans -- the distance, for instance. And then there are the traditions, history, the way of life and political views. But there is something that the two nations have in common and that is the mutual deep set desire for the coming year not to bring the woes of war, and to become a turning point towards a safer world.

A short while ago I visited your country, and one of the main impressions I derived from my U.S. trip was that ordinary Americans, despite all the attempts by ill-intending forces to mislead them, want relations between our two countries improved. This desire was also revealed by the recent presidential elections in the United States. And regardless of whether the men in Washington want to recognize the facts or not, President Reagan received from the United States electorate a quite unequivocal mandate to resolve controversial issues in Soviet-United States relations at the negotiating table.

I can with full responsibility assure our listeners that in the Soviet Union absolutely everyone wants peace, an easing of international tensions, and an improvement in Soviet-American relations, so that in these pre-new year days it would be possible to speak of a coinciding desire of the Soviet people and ordinary Americans to strengthen peace and improve relations between our two countries.

Will these hopes be justified in the coming year? In our view they should be moved from the realm of the desirable to the realm of reality. The head of the Soviet state, Konstantin Chernenko, noted recently that the issue concerns a problem that dominates all others, namely how to remove the threat of nuclear war, find a way to halt the arms race, and create a situation in the world when peoples would have no fear of the future. And the Soviet leader emphasized that to allow delays to occur is impermissible.

Not to let a nuclear war break out is a problem where there is no other choice. Either common sense will prevail and in the final analysis the feeling of self-preservation, or the history of mankind will suffer a tragic end. And it's not by chance that President Chernenko emphasized the impermissibility of stalling for time on this issue.

Events are developing in such a way that if most urgent resolute and radical measures are not taken in the realm of arms control the situation can get out of control.

I'd like to hope that the Washington leaders, whom the American people invested with an incomparable responsibility, are clearly aware of the issue. Now is not the time for diplomatic trickeries and political games. What's needed is safe wisdom, enabling one to stand high above ideological bias and fleeting political considerations. Bearing in mind the horrors of the past war, and well realizing what calamaties a future war would bring, the Soviet leadership is doing everything to meet the requirements of the lofty responsibility that lies on it.

If the men in Washington are ready to respond to the Soviet Union's goodwill and political initiatives, 1985 will justify the hopes that are today put on it.

ZA RUBEZHOM CITES SHULTZ ON PROSPECTS FOR TALKS

PM311710 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 52 (Signed to Press 20 Dec 84) p 6

["U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz: 'We Are Hoping To Sit Down at the Negotiating Table With the Russians and Discuss the Questions That Interest Us" -- ZA RUBEZHOM headline; footnote to item reads: "From a speech at a press conference in Brussels on the results of the NATO Council Session"]

[Text] Question: Why did you come to Brussels without any formulated strategy by the U.S. Administration for the upcoming talks with the USSR?

Answer: The U.S. President is very serious about the talks. I came here to hear the allies' opinions, which I will report to the President. The session has been a worthwhile process of consultation.

Question: What useful advice did you hear from the allies at the session?

Answer: There were various pieces of advice, and I will tell the President about them. In particular, there was discussion of the approach toward the talks, of the need to show patience, not to expect a speedy outcome, to be constructive, and so forth. I think that these recommendations reflect a natural desire to assit the debates now taking place in Washington about the U.S. strategy at the talks. The allies' advice has been very useful. The consultations on these problems will continue. We had a visit from FRG Chancellor Kohl in Washington recently, and Thatcher will soon visit the United States. After that, Prime Minister Nakasone of Japan will visit.

Question: Was the American "Strategic Defense Initiative" discussed at the session?

Answer: It has been discussed both here and in Washington. We believe that people will feel relieved if they learn that the objective of this program is to preserve peace. The program is now at the research stage. Let's see what comes of this study (in actual fact it is a program for a qualitatively new stage in the arms race -- ZA RUBEZHON editor's note).

Question: What is the U.S. attitude toward talks with the Soviet Union?

Answer: The USSR is a very important power. We are hoping to sit down at the negotiating table with the Russians and discuss the questions that interest us.

Question: Does the United States have plans to cancel the planned tests of space weapons in light of the upcoming talks?

Answer: I see no reason to cancel these plans. The tests will continue. Of course, the conditions for an end to them may emerge as a result of the talks.

Question: How will the allies be informed about the talks with the USSR?

Answer: Irrespective of the outcome of the Geneva meeting, we will take measures to inform the allies and will plan a system for consultations. We will visit the West European capitals in order to brief people on the meeting and get advice.

Question: What can be expected of your upcoming meeting with A.A. Gromyko?

Answer: I don't want to make conjectures. We are prepared for positive and constructive discussions. So far as we know, the USSR is also preparing itself for this. We shall see. Maybe nothing will happen, or maybe there will be talks. The main thing is that we are going there with a positive and constructive attitude. We hope that we will be able to accomplish something in Geneva.

PRAVDA CALLS FOR U.S. REALISM AT ARMS TALKS

PM311503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 84 First Edition pp 6-7

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "The Time Has Come To Honor the Promises"]

[Excerpt] Washington, Dec -- Feelings of alarm about the possible consequences of Washington's "hard-line" confrontationist course, misgivings, and even fear induced by the threat of nuclear war are widespread among the Americans. The republican election campaign strategists, extremely resourceful where tactical maneuvers are concerned, took this into account. They balanced the emphasis on "America's strength" by constantly sounding off about "peacemaking." Their leader won by publicly professing the desire for a constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union and for curbing the arms race. Now, as they put it here, the time has come to honor the promises.

How do matters stand today, almost 2 months after the elections? If one is to believe the press, President Reagan is still seeking stability in relations with the USSR and regards the attainment of an accord on arms control as one of the key tasks of his second term. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, "President Reagan, like any other U.S. president reelected for a second term, is thinking seriously about how history will assess his contribution to the cause of strengthening peace." He declared at a recent press conference that he "felt satisfaction" at the desire, professed by K.U. Chernenko, to eliminate nuclear arms, and that the United States was prepared to discuss Soviet proposals.

This is the official facade of Washington's current policy. What is happening behind this facade, in the U.S. capital's "corridors of power," is considerably more complex and less reassuring.

The Soviet proposal to the U.S. Administration to embark on talks on the whole range of questions concerning nuclear and space arms has met with a widespread response in the country and has gained the support of all sober-minded people. Every unprejudiced American, be he Republican or Democrat, conservative or liberal, sees the new Soviet peace initiative as a serious, honest attempt to find a way out of the senseless arms race that is leading us to the brink of the nuclear abyss. But, as they say here, it takes two to tango. For the dialogue which opens in Geneva on 7 January to be successful, a constructive stance on the part of the U.S. side is needed in addition to the USSR's sincere desire to strive for mutually acceptable solutions. Unfortunately, signs of such a constructive, realistic approach in the Washington administration's practical actions are yet to emerge.

The papers write that the government has taken extremely strict measures to prevent any leaks of information about the essence of the stances being elaborated and the various interpretations of them. However, irrespective of the level of publicity, it is obvious that the process of Washington's transition from talking about making peace to actually making peace -- should a sense of realism prevail here -- will be very difficult inasmuch as this process is opposed by powerful forces.

Despite its "peacemaking" utterances, the U.S. Administration is taking steps to militarize space. The U.S. military agency has given the arms manufacturers the first 10 contracts as part of the implementation of the program for developing a large-scale ABM defense system including space-based elements, put forward by Reagan in his March 1983 "star wars" speech. In this context, THE NEW YORK TIMES cites a recent utterance by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger to the effect that the President "does not intend to give up preparations for 'space wars.'"

Vast programs for other types of military rearmament, launched by the administration during its first term in office, are being implemented at the same accelerated pace. There are reports that President Reagan does not intend to abandon the program for building the first-strike MX ICBM's. The Pentagon leaders and the "hawks" in Congress have declared that they will not tolerate any substantial cuts whatsoever in appropriations for military purposes, appropriations which in the course of the next few years will exceed the astronomical sum of $2 trillion. The military-industrial complex forces clearly have no desire to renounce the course toward an arms race.

December in the U.S. capital, especially after elections, is outwardly a "dead" month. But behind the scenes, in government offices, private clubs, and "think tanks," an active struggle over the future political course is under way. Although there are no changes in the house on Pennsylvania Avenue, since the incumbent has not changed, only somebody completely blind to the realities of life could claim that the old course will not need amending. The experience of the past 4 years has shown that pursuing the mirage of military superiority and attempting to deal with the socialist countries from a "position of strength" have not worked in the past and will not work in the future. It has shown that they weigh as a heavy burden on the United States itself, threaten the world with a nuclear catastrophe, and are the cause of profound concern.

The future will tell whether the U.S. Administration adopts the reason and realism that are so badly needed in our time as its guiding stars.

COMMENTARIES DISCUSS U.S. SPACE WEAPONS PLANS

Andrianov on U.S. Destabilization

LD290425 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 28 Dec 84

[From the "International Dairy" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] According to reports from Washington, calls for reexamining the current definition of the concept of destabilization of the strategic situation can be heard more and more loudly there. What compels representatives of the Washington administration to raise this question which is not only of theoretical significance? The point is that the realization of American plans to develop a wide-scale space-based antimissile defense system, as well as the deployment of American nuclear first-strike missiles in Western Europe, according to the generally accepted definition, come under the category of destabilizing actions, that is, actions that intensify the threat of nuclear war. This was said in official American documents published prior to 1981.

For example, several months before Reagan's arrival in the White House, the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency prepared a report. It showed, in part, that stability presupposes that the strategic balance of forces should not undergo major changes resulting from technological innovations or technological breakthroughs. Also it was stressed there that U.S. rejection of the Soviet-American treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems would upset strategic stability and may lead to growth in rivalry to create both offensive and defensive armaments. In short, the criteria in this area were set up by the Americans themselves several years ago.

And now, the present U.S. Administration is striving to reexamine the definition of the concept of stability. Why? In order to mask the aggressive essence of Reagan initiative in the field of strategic defense and the genuine meaning of Washington's aim for U.S. rejection of the treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems. This document is an effective barrier in the United States' path of developing an arms race in space.

Meanwhile, according to the American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, preparations to militarize space are taking place secretly, but at an impetuous speed. This is the conclusion the magazine reaches in examining various aspects of military programs that the present Washington administration is feverishly implementing. Already now the Pentagon is setting up a Joint U.S. Armed Forces Space Command to coordinate the actions of American forces in space; energetic work is in progress in the field of developing antisatellite weapons, and the creation of laser and particle beam weapons, as well as electron guns which will give shells velocities measured in kilometers a second is being speeded up. In connection with this, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT quotes a statement by Major General John Storrie who heads the space administration of the U.S. Air Force. I suppose, he stated, that in the 1990's we will have to put satellites armed with lasers or some other weapons in space. The technology for this exists, the American general emphasized. The only thing is to allot the necessary resources. But you, comrade listeners, know, of course, that the White House does not scrimp on its money for creating new kinds of weapons. This is confirmed for example by the fact that the Pentagon intends to spend 26 billion dollars for developing the 'star wars' program in the next 5 years alone.

Space militarization plans, on which Washington currently lays special emphasis, are being met with a critical attitude by the American press. THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, in part, that Reagan incorrectly understands that the problems that have arisen in connection with the program for creating a space shield would provoke decisive countermeasures by the Soviet Union.

Beloborodko Commentary

OW290429 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Dec 84

[From the Novosti newscast; commentary by Vitaliy Beloborodko]

[Text] According to Japanese press reports, the Nakasone Government has agreed to transfer technology to the Pentagon for the creation of a U.S. strategic antimissile defense system. Here is our commentary:

[Begin Beloborodko recording] Hello, comrades. First of all, I would like to remind you that the so-called U.S. strategic antimissile defense system is based, according to the plans of its creators, on the idea of space militarization. Precisely there, Pentagon strategists wish to create an antimissile umbrella that would enable the United States to deliver a nuclear first strike with impunity, and supposedly protect them from reciprocal nuclear punishment.

The United States is enlisting its allies, including the industrially powerful Japan, in implementing plans to prepare for "star wars." Today's report from Tokyo states that, at the request of Washington, the Japanese will soon transfer to the Americans documentation of their developments in laser technology and supersize integrated circuits: the military components for conducting "star wars."

Earlier, Japan joined the Pentagon's project to build a military orbital station, and promised to deploy land-based elements of the U.S. antisatellite system on its territory. Of course, there is nothing unusual in this. The Nakasone government has long been in step with American military policies. However, something else is surprising. How can the United States, which has so often recently stated at length -- through the words of its President -- a desire for peace, so persistently adhere to space militarization plans?

You know that, according to scientists and experts, expectations for achieving military superiority and impunity for aggression are groundless. The ancients said: Every poison has an antidote. Recall how rapidly the United States lost its monopoly on the atomic bomb.

Today, world public opinion holds that the process of space militarization must be averted before it becomes irreversible, and averted urgently. Washington should have listened to this voice of reason long ago. [end recording]

MILITARY INCREASINGLY INVOLVED IN U.S. SPACE PROGRAM

PM311331 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Dec 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Carrying Out the Militarization of Space"]

[Text] Washington, 22 Dec -- The present program for the wide-scale militarization of near-earth space, which the Reagan administration is implementing at an accelerated pace, is the result of many years of U.S. activity in the utilization of space for military purposes. This is demonstrated by American press materials.

As THE WASHINGTON POST reports, citing congressional publications, the United States has already put into earth orbit a considerable number of "military space objects" that are used for espionage purposes. According to the newspaper's calculations, during the period 1957 through 1982 the Pentagon launched a total sum of 455 military satellites. Next month, according to THE WASHINGTON POST's data, the U.S. Defense Department intends to use a reusable craft to put into orbit a new superpowerful satellite designed to strengthen the potential of American intelligence in the sphere of radio monitoring.

THE NEW YORK TIMES in turn emphasizes that "in the past decade the U.S. space programs have gradually found themselves under the full control of the Pentagon," which, according to the newspaper, "regards space as one more battlefield." It points out that "President Reagan has particularly sharply accelerated the programs for the military use of space." In 1980, THE NEW YORK TIMES recalls in this connection, "the Pentagon's space budget for the first time exceeded NASA's appropriations." Citing a report by the U.S. General Accounting Office, the newspaper points out that in fiscal 1983 alone $8.5 billion was assigned to these purposes under "nonsecret classes" of military expenditure, while NASA's entire budget for the same period totaled $6.6 billion. However, it is significant that even larger amounts are being allocated to the Pentagon for the militarization of space through various secret channels. What is more, according to the same NEW YORK TIMES, approximately one-third of NASA"s budget is also, in the final analysis, channeled toward military ends.

CIA BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE IN CUBA CLAIMED

PM311444 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Dec 84 p 9

[I. Andronov article under the rubric "Follow-up" "Speedboat on a Mission of Death"]

[Text] Someone called Eduardo Victor Arozena, member of the Omega-7 terrorist organization, found himself under arrest and then in court in New York last fall. The underground gang of which he is a member consists of counterrevolutionaries who have escaped from Cuba. Some of them have given previous service to the CIA. Nowadays they organize gangster-like attempts on the lives of Cuban representatives in the United States and also assassinate Americans who most actively advocate the resumption of good-neighborly relations with Cuba.

Omega-7's cutthroat Arozena has personally committed 20 such terrorist acts, including the assassination of a Cuban diplomat. Furthermore, he confessed in court to complicity in assassinations secretly organized by the CIA abroad. They ran to a total of 158!

These crimes are doubly cruel, because their victims include 100 children. They, together with the adults, died in the following fashion: First they developed stomach pains and fever, followed by a bleeding rash, vomiting of blood, asphyxia, and shock. The later stages of the agony involved internal hemorrhage in the abdominal region. All the victims were citizens of Cuba. This tragedy, a sudden epidemic of dengue fever, broke out in the spring of 1981. At that time thousands of people infected by the dengue virus were saved with the help of the Soviet medicine Interferon and thanks to blood transfusions. The Cuban doctors established that the African mosquito Aedes Aegypti was the carrier of the dengue epidemic. The Cuban authorities announced that CIA saboteurs had released infected insects in the island's coastal regions. Angry denials came from Washington in reply....

Soon afterward LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, having instructed two of its correspondents to investigate, offered documentary proof: The CIA had secretly organized an experimental laboratory in the Pakistani city of Lahore, working on the mass breeding of Aedes Aegypti mosquitoes infected with the deadly virus; the insects were shipped in special containers to the United States and then released over Cuba. The scandal resulting from our exposures led to the director of the U.S. incubator for bacteriological warfare in Pakistan being expelled. Once again, however, the U.S. authorities, the State Department in Washington and its embassy in Pakistan, took it upon themselves to whitewash the exposed murderers. The U.S., British, and French newspapers and radio stations launched a massed attack on LITERATURNAYA GAZETA for its alleged "groundless accusations," "slander," and "disinformation." The latest development, however, has made them keep an equally massed silence.

Let us quote from the transcript from the court interrogation of CIA lackey and terrorist Arozena:

"Did you participate in a speedboat trip between Florida and Cuba in 1980?"

"Yes, toward the end of 1980."

"Why did you personally participate?"

"I was pursuing a dual goal. I wanted to contact relatives in Cuba and to organize joint actions with opponents of the regime for the same of carrying out a subversive operation that was then being prepared on Cuban territory."

"Did you take up arms at that time? Or not?"

"Let me explain. I was partially executing an assignemnt that started even before I got to Cuba. A speedboat had gone there earlier on a special mission to be executed on Cuban territory. The mission involved a group of people being ordered to release some insects in Cuba. They were to be used against Cuba's economic development and against supporters of the Soviets. It was expected that, as we said at the time, chemical warfare would start. But it later led to unexpected results -- it struck our people, and I don't approve of this...."

The killer's belated repentance is obvious hypocrisy. Nevertheless, this is not the main point. Something else is much more important: We have before us new and incontrovertible proof of secret tests of bacteriological warfare arsenals built up in the United States being carried out on humans. The planners of this warfare continue to test their monstrous weapons just as secretly as before. Venezuela's newspapers claim today that the CIA has caused outbreaks of the latest epidemic, hemorrhaging conjunctivitis this time, in El Salvador, Colombia, and Suriname....

SOCIALIST TRADE UNION MEETING ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PM311114 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Dec 84 p 3

["Communique of the Conference of Leaders of Trade Union Centers of Socialist Countries" -- TRUD headline]

[Text] A conference of leaders of trade union centers of socialist countries was held in Moscow on 7-8 December 1984. The participants were P. Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions; S. Gaspar, chairman of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council; Nguyen Duc Tuan, chairman of the Vietnam Conferation of Trade Unions; H. Tisch, chairman of the Free German Trade Union Federation National Executive Committee; Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Central Committee; J. Escandel, secretary of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions; Thitsoi Sombatdoauong, chairman of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions; (B. Luvsantseren), chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions; A. Miodowicz, chairman of the Polish National Trade Union Covenant; L. Ciobanu, chairman of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania Central Council; S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; and K. Hoffmann, chairman of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement of Czechoslovakia Central Council. I. Zakaria, general secretary of the WFTU, took part in the conference's work.

The conference examined the question of trade union's participation in implementing the main guidelines for further developing and deepening economic, scientific, and technical cooperation among socialist countries approved by the CEMA economic summit (Moscow, June 1984) . Unanimous support was expressed for the economic summit's decisions, which defined the long-term guidelines for cooperation and mutual assistance among fraternal countries. These decisions are aimed at deepening cooperation and developing socialist integration so as to ensure the stable development of the economy of each country and of the socialist community as a whole, and on this basis further increase working people's prosperity, improving working conditions, enrich the content of work, maintain full employment, and comprehensively develop the personality.

The fraternal countries' achievements and the decisions adopted by the economic conference convincingly demonstrate socialism's advantages, which are particularly evident in a time when the crisis in the capitalist world is worsening, unemployment and inflation are growing, and social injustice and lack of confidence in the future are increasing.

The document adopted by the Moscow conference have been received with deep satisfaction by working people and the peoples of the fraternal countries and have evoked a broad response among the international public. They satisfy the fundamental interests and aspirations of working people and are aimed at further strengthening socialism and consolidating peace.

An exchange of opinions took place at the conference on the forms and methods of trade unions' participation in carrying out the economic conference's decisions, which is reflected in the working protocol.

The meeting examined the question of stepping up the antiwar activity of socialist countries' trade unions. Serious concern was expressed at the worsening of the international situation caused by aggressive U.S. imperialist circles and their allies, and firm resolve to make further persistent efforts to strengthen world peace was also expressed. It was pointed out that halting the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, making a transition to disarmament, and ensuring durable peace are main issues of the present. Peace is our common goal, and the peoples are fully resolved and able to change the dangerous course of events by acting in close unity.

The trade unions of socialist countries consider it their very important duty to help to the utmost to implement the peace-loving foreign policy of their countries' communist and workers parties, to unite all peace-loving forces and trade unions of different persuasions in the struggle against the threat of war, and to provide a reasoned explanation of the meaning of the initiatives and actions being taken by socialist countries to ensure durable peace.

The meeting expressed its conviction that working people, trade unions, and all peace-loving forces will mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism by stepping up their actions to preserve and strengthen peace throughout the world. It was stressed that the broad masses of working people should know the truth about World War II, about the fact that it was Hitlerite fascism and the most aggressive forces of international imperialism that unleashed the war, about the decisive role of the Soviet Union, and about the contribution of the communist and workers movement, the other countries of the anti-Hitler coalition, and all antifascist and patriotic forces to securing victory. The falsifiers of history must not be allowed to suppress and distort the lessons of that war, the main one of which is that we must combat the threat of war before the weapons, especially nuclear weapons, begin to be used.

The conference participants exchanged opinions on the situation prevailing in the ILO in light of the results of the discussion of the so-called Polish question at the 228th session of the ILO Administrative Council.

The conference participants expressed their solidarity with Poland. They pointed to the need for a fundamental change in the work of the ILO. The socialist countries' trade unions will continue pressing for this.

The conference discussed ways of increasing the effectiveness of their acts of solidarity with the trade unions of developing and capitalist countries.

The conference was held in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding and cooperation.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS CEMA HEALTH COMMISSION MEETING

PM281619 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS "CEMA Diary" report]

[Text] A draft plan for scientific and technical cooperation among CEMA countries in the field of medical science, technology, and health care for 1986-1990 has been discussed at a session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Field of Health Care that has ended in Moscow.

There was a discussion of the results of work completed in 1983-1984 on the scientific and technical cooperation plan and of a proposal to introduce these results into the CEMA countries' health care practice. There was an examination of questions of rendering assistance in the development of health care in the SRV and the Republic of Cuba as well as of further improving the provision of medical equipment and medicines to CEMA countries.

COMMENTARY VIEWS WORLD'S PROSPECTS FOR 1985

PM021029 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Jan 85 p 9

[Fedor Burlatskiy "Political Observer's Notes": "The Year 1985: A Time of Expectations"]

[Excerpt] Irrespective of the way in which we try to penetrate the future, the start of the year is a time of hopes and expectations. This is perhaps one of the firmest traditions among all peoples and civilizations. Let us try to follow in this tradition and, without divorcing ourselves from reality, look into the year of 1985.

Our first impression inclines us to predict definite expectations of a turn for the better. The peace initiatives of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, the leader of our party and the Soviet state, put forward at the end of last year are attracting universal attention. During the visit to Berlin by the parliamentary delegation headed by Comraded M. S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, there were important meetings of a businesslike and frank nature. The sides' expressed desire to prevent the transfrmation of space into a "star wars" arena is fundamentally important.

Generally speaking, the sky has always been regarded as a repository of hope and joy for mankind. Surely this most beautiful and imposing embodiment of all the best things with which our mortal existence is linked will not be dethroned by the merciless nuclear dragon?

Leave people the sky, at least do not touch the sky! It seems to me that 1985 will proceed under this slogan. Not only the antiwar movements but also the leaders of a number of Western states are increasingly resolutely opposing the transformation of the heavens into the arena of a new military race.

The very start of the year will be marked by the meeting between USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, which is the focus of international public attention. This meeting may lay the foundation to a constructive stage of negotiations on the full complex of problems of limiting the arms race.

Those are our hopes; hopes that 1985 may become a breakthrough year and lay the foundation to the end of confrontation. However, hopes should not be accompanied by illusions.

It is obvious that the dreadnought of a "cold peace" cannot adopt a new course with any rapidity. The differences between the positions of West and East on many fundamental issues of limiting the arms race are great. A fierce struggle continues to this day within the U.S. Administration and it has failed to adopt a clear-cut stance on any of the major issues of the forthcoming talks, primarily those on the prevention of the militarization of space.

In my opinion, favorable prospects are opened up in 1985 for the development of West-East economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Both sides are objectively interested in the maximum use of the technological revolution in the interests of their own peoples and all mankind.

So we are entering the new year with a feeling of cautious optimism seasoned with common sense and a realistic view of the problems of our increasingly complex age. May the prediction of the Japanese astrologers for the Year of the Ox [a year of reconciliation] come true and may the "cold peace" be replaced by a time of hopes for the easing of international tension.

ARBATOV INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS

AU311614 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Dec 84 pp 1, 4

[Interview given by Georgiy Arbatov, "member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and director of the United States of America and Canada Institute at the USSR Academy of Sciences," to RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Atanas Atanasov "in Moscow in December"]

[Text] "We have always striven and will strive toward improving USSR-U.S. relations. Whether they will develop in this direction depends first of all on the United States. The willingness of just one country is enough to start a quarrel. However, efforts on both sides are necessary to contruct normal relations between us. Therefore, USSR-U.S. relations will depend to a large degree on U.S. policy toward the USSR." This is a quotation from the concluding paragraph of the interview with Academician Georgiy Arbatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet, as well as director of the United States of America and Canada Institute at the USSR Academy of Sciences, published in RABOTNICHESKO DELO at the end of December 1983. On the eve of 1985 the notes Soviet scientist agreed to continue our talk, naturally in light of the events of the last 12 months. My first question was:

[Atanasov] What would you add to or take away from the aforementioned question?

[Arbatov] In essence nothing. During 1984 we witnessed some changes in U.S. policy, but...exclusively in the area of rhetoric. For the time being there are still no real signs that the Washington admininstration is deviating from the course of the arms race and confrontation with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

In March and repeatedly on various occasions afterward, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko made concrete proposals on all topical problems of the international situation on which mutually acceptable agreements could be reached, and subsequently toward real progress in USSR-U.S. relations and improving the entire international situation. These proposals, based on the principle of equality and equal security, represent in a way a code of peace in the nuclear century. It is well known that these proposals fell on deaf ears in Washington.

[Atanasov] At the end of 1984 there nevertheless was a tiny light of hope in the tunnel of USSR-U.S. relations -- I am referring to announcement that the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to begin talks with the view of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement on a whole complex of issues related to nuclear and space arms...

[Arbatov] I do not lean toward understimating the significance of this tiny light. It is incomparably better to have an agreement on talks than not to have one. As could have been expected, this announcement was welcomed by all those to whom the cause of peace is dear. The agreement, however, is only the first step toward real deeds. The talks themselves are no magic wand. They can produce positive results only if they are taking place, not merely for their own sake (as the talks in Geneva in 1981-83 were), but are imbued with real willingness, with efforts to reach understanding and make progress.

[Atanasov] The changes in U.S. policy, even if they are only rhetorical, and the very fact that Washington agreed to negotiate on a vital complex of issues -- are these not symptoms of positive changes in the political thought of the American public?

[Arbatov] Obviously, yes. During the last 3-4 years the mood of the broad U.S. public underwent significant change.

This was confirmed by much serious scientific research. According to them, a majority of Americans thinks it is impossible to conduct, let alone win, a nuclear war. A majority of Americans thinks that the United States cannot achieve superiority in the arms race. A majority of Americans prefers not the road of confrontation with the USSR, but the road of negotiation, so that an atmosphere of mutual confidence is achieved and everything possible is being undertaken to remove the military danger. These are new aspects in comparison with the end of the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's.

[Atanasov] How is it possible during the present evolution of American public opinion to make the practical steps related to implementing the fatal intentions of the Pentagon to militarize space?

[Arbatov] I would have asked the same question differently: Why does the average American not react to these militaristic plans, which are dangerous for his country and the world? In this case there is a specific psychological characteristic. The most traumatic psychological experience for the Americans, especially at the beginning of the previous decade, was in recognizing that from a military viewpoint the United States is as vulnerable as all states on our continent. However, when people started saying that the United States could create a "fantastic" weapon for "star wars" and thus produce a "shield" that could again guarantee the country's lost invulnerability as well as punishment of the "aggressor" in an eventual nuclear war, the great majority of Americans actively or passively expressed their solidarity with the fatal plans of the White House and Pentagon. The deception that the antimissile weapons, which are in reality first-strike weapons, were presented as defensive weapons, played an important role. Therefore the preparations for transferring the arms race to space did not meet a proper reaction.

Now, competent and authoritative U.S. scientists have proven that even if the notorious antimissile system is constructed, it cannot destroy all enemy missiles. They assume that even if a "miracle" takes place and 95 percent of the other side's missiles are destroyed, the 5 percent that remain are more than enough to inflict an annihilating responsive strike.

[Atanasov] In this context the opinion of the Palme commission is interesting. This committee conferred at the end of November and the beginning of December, and you took part in the discussion...

[Arbatov] A strong impression was made at this forum by the arguments of the U.S. experts, according to whom the U.S. antimissile system is deceiving the broad public. It was stressed that creating it according to the announced parameters is possible not after several decades but after several centuries. The terrible thing is, however, that its psychological influence over the world political climate can already be felt.

Hence the conclusion of the "gang of four," as some people in the United States called the influental Americans Robert MacNamara, McGeorge Bundy, G. Smith, and George Kennan, that the course toward creating the antimissile complexes renders the negotiations on limiting and decreasing arms impossible. Really, how can there be negotiations between two sides when one has decided and allocated means, and in general has started intensive work for creating a weapon of a new quality, a first-strike weapon at that? The Palme commission stressed this aspect in its documents.

[Atanasov] What would you say about the change in West European public opinion and its influence over the Americans?

[Arbatov] Objectively put, the situation in Europe was exacerbated during the past year. The deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in some West European countries did not strengthen their security, but only aggravated the situation.

The reaction of the Old Continent to the missile deployment was expressed by a powerful antinuclear movement. The biggest social-democratic parties and governments in some states adopted more realistic positions, which sometimes were not in harmony with the political line of the Washington administration. More realistic politicians in the West European states are increasing their efforts to find a solution to the problems blocking Soviet-American relations. And something else: Western Europe feels the danger of an eventual nuclear war far better that the United States. It is well understood that not separate countries but the entire continent can become a victim of such a war. And Europe knows the taste of war.

[Atanasov] What are the prospects for trade-economic and scientific-technical relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, which have been reduced to a minimum?

[Arbatov] Economic relations with the United States remain primarily a political problem for the USSR. Taking the scope of the Soviet and American economies into consideration, one can hardly visualize a situation on which the trade-economic factor in the two countries' relations will become a dominant factor. Furthermore, our main partners are the socialist countries and some West European countries. Of course, there has always been unlimited space for mutually beneficial relations and cooperation between the USSR and the United States in these areas. I will not dwell on the obstacles in this area. They are well known in Bulgaria from your own experience. However, I must stress that one recently notices that U.S. businessmen are showing increased interest in the Soviet Union. I think that the very agreement on new talks has influenced this interest.

[Atanasov] And finally, the traditional forecast for 1985?

[Arbatov] Despite the fact that 1984 is leaving in its path a tense situation and complex problems on a worldwide scale, we have no reason to view the future with pessimism. This is true because 1984 strengthened the process of political insight and realistic thought of millions and millions of people who until yesterday were blind and indifferent toward the nuclear insanity of imperialism. This is a solid deposit to the account of 1985, a year which will have to answer the aforementioned question that has been addressed to the United States. It is well understood that this will be a year of great efforts on the part of all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world. The Soviet Union, and its partners in the Warsaw Pact, as hitherto, will make a decisive contribution in this respect. I am convinced that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will steadily continue its peace-loving, wise, and active foreign policy aimed at strengthening confidence, understanding, and cooperation in your region, and toward strengthening peace and cooperation in Europe and the world.

Finally, please allow me to take this opportunity to wish all those reading this interview as well as the entire Bulgarian people new successes in their constructive and socialist labor, prosperity and happiness in the new year."

K. GERASIMOV COMMENTS ON VOA CAPABILITY EXPANSION

LD281831 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 28 Dec 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Pashko; "rejoinder" by commentator Kim Gerasimov]

[Text] By hook or by crook, the United States are now trying to get a number of countries to agree to have new Voice of America transmitters and relay stations on their territory.

According to AP, the siting of transmitters ought not to arouse local objections, since, so it says, Voice of America does not broadcast propaganda. A rejoinder from our commentator, Kim Gerasimov:

[Begin Gerasimov recording] The agency report doesn't make it clear exactly who originated this remarkable argument about propaganda. Could it be Voice of America's director, Eugene Pell, himself? Whoever he is, he deserves to be congratulated on a great scientific achievement: He has found the key to the problem of the goat and the cabbages. What, after all, has every goat always dreamt about? Getting into someone else's vegetable patch, since it thinks very highly of cabbage, especially when it belongs to someone else. From time immemorial, goats have been chased out of gardens, since their passion for cabbage is regarded as an indisputable fact. Just like, say, Voice of America's passion for subversive activity and anti-Soviet propaganda.

And if the goat is kept out of [word indistinct] other people's garden neither is Voice of America being allowed into a good many countries, even some that are Washington's allies. Quite recently, for instance, Spain, Greece and Turkey have turned down requests for permission to site transmitters on their soil. Their refusal was based on what you might call the goat complex.

As things had taken such a completely unusual turn, Washington decided to give common sense the slip and proclaim that the goat is an anticabbage animal, and so poses no threat to other people's gardens. Of course we're speaking figuratively, since, as you will realize, the object of the exercise was something else: [word indistinct] to represent the Voice of America to the eyes of the Near East states as a [word indistinct] sweet lamb, capable only of putting out informative news and entertainment, and certainly not — God forbid! -- inflammatory propaganda or subversive misinformation. As if the former director of Voice of America, Nikolaides, one of Pell's predecessors, had not said, I quote, that it was necessary to drive a wedge of discontent between the socialist countries and fan the flame of nationalism. As if the true character of Voice of America broadcasts were not being confirmed [word indistinct] day in, day out, by slanderous fabrications about everything under the sun: the situation in Afghanistan and El Salvador; the nonexistent Soviet chemical weapons in Southeast Asia; slave labor in the socialist countries and so on and so forth! All this is called factual news.

Of course Voice of America, which broadcasts around the clock in 42 languages, has no difficulty in declaring the goat to be the friend of other people's gardens: By comparison with all the rest, this is a perfectly innocent piece of misinformation. [end recording]

JAPANESE PAPER PUBLISHES GROMYKO MESSAGE

LD011537 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 1 Jan 85

["In Interests of Peace and Goodneighbourliness" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo January 1 TASS -- The newspaper ASAHI today published at the request of its editor-in-chief Eiji Tominomori the address to the Japanese readers by members [as received] of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, foreign minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko. Follows the text of the address.

I should like to express gratitude in connection with the kind invitation of the editorial board of the newspaper ASAHI to share on the eve of the new year of 1985 thoughts on the state affairs in the world and Soviet-Japanese relations.

Availing myself of the opportunity, I convey to the readers of the newspaper, and also all residents of Japan my cordial new year greetings.

From olden times people link with the new year hopes for a better future, for well being and happiness, and certainly, to live in conditions of peace has been and is their cherished desire.

In our times preservation of peace and, primarily, prevention of a nuclear catastrophe has become the task of great significance for the whole of mankind.

The arms race, being whipped up by militaristic circles, is now conducted not only on land, on sea and air, its spiral is planned to be extended also to outer space which would signify appearance of a new source of mortal danger.

And no rhetorics bound to prove that allegedly durable peace can rest only in strength can conceal that fact that these circles are pushing mankind to a precipice. The tornado of a nuclear war, should it break out, would be a tragedy incomparable even with what Hiroshima and Nagasaki experienced.

The task of deliverance of mankind from the nuclear threat requires that every state, every government should act in the most responsible way.

This is exactly how the Soviet Union acts. The convincing confirmation of that is its unilateral obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Questions of limitation and reduction of armaments, above all nuclear, and, in the final account -- their full liquidation, prevention of militarization of outer space are in the focus of the Soviet foreign policy. [sentence as received] Our country advanced from the U.N. rostrum alone not less than 100 constructive initiatives in this sphere. To the world it is known that our country put forward the most radical proposal -- that of universal and complete disarmament combined with univeral and full control.

These days we are on the threshold of new negotiations between the USSR and the United States on a whole range of questions concerning nuclear and space armaments. We should like to hope that the American side will take at the negotiations a constructive, realistic stand and join us in the quest for efficient accords

Relaxation of tension, elimination of seats of war danger in different parts of the world is an important direction in maintaining and consolidating international security. This particularly refers to Central America, Middle East, the south of Africa where imperialist interference is carried out into internal affairs of sovereign states and peoples fighting for their inalienable rights.

If one turns his eyes to Asia, could he consider the situation there as favorable? U.S. military presence is being built up on the continent and in its perimeter. Attempts are being made to set some Asian states against others.

Realization of the known Soviet proposal on confidence and security-building measures in the Far East, realization of the idea of conclusion of an agreement on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in the relation between Asian and Pacific Ocean states and also proposals of other countries in the same direction would meet the interests of improving the international situation in Asia and the world as a whole.

In this context one should emphasize the prominent role which Soviet-Japanese relations are bound to play. It should be overtly stated, however, that the present-day condition of these relations is not up to that role, since Japan is increasingly joining the military strategy of the United States and NATO. It can hardly be considered as satisfactory also because solid potentialities for the development of relations between our countries are far from being fully used.

Such a situation developed by no means through the will of the Soviet side. We invariably advocate that the relations between the USSR and Japan be friendly, profound and many-sided. But here, certainly, should be reciprosity displayed also from the other side.

Still in effect are our proposals on conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese treaty on goodneighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation, on reaching an agreement under which the USSR would guarantee non-use of nuclear weapons against Japan, and the Japanese side would undertake to strictly and consistently observe its non-nuclear status. We also made other proposals, specifically on economic cooperation and links in the sphere of culture. They are still on the desk of the Japanese Government without any action taken on them.

In the recent time the Japanese leadership has been making statements on the desire to improve relations with the Soviet Union. Certainly, any positive changes in its political sentiments, the moreso, backed up by appropriate response. [sentence as received] And that was repeatedly reaffirmed by the Soviet leadership.

The 60 year mark is to be traversed in the new year in the history of diplomatic relations between our countries. The experience of Soviet-Japanese relations shows that they sould be built only on the strong foundation of peace and goodneighborliness.

As was recently emphasized by Konstantin Chernenko, "Most imperative now becomes the need of establishing really goodneighborly, full-blooded relations between the USSR and Japan. This is necessary for the sake of vital interests of the Soviet and Japanese peoples, for the sake of peace in Asia and the whole world."

I visited your country on many occasions. And I had a possibility to become convinced of sympathies of the Japanese people for the Soviet people. I can assure that our people treats with profound respect your industrious and talented people, appreciates its accomplishments in the sphere of material and intellectual values.

In conclusion I should like to wish once again to the residents of Japan in the new year, which comes for them with the traditional 108th stroke of the bell -- peacefully sky over the head, prosperity and happiness.

TASS PREVIEWS UPCOMING REA AN-NAKASONE TALKS

LD011929 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 1 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes:

In the very first days of 1985 official Washington is in a hurry to give a start to a new twist in the policy of heightening tension in the world. Los Angeles has been chosen this time as the ground for that. The third round of negotiations between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is to open there on January 2. It is officially reported that calm, purely businesslike economic aspects would prevail in the general context of the meeting. Assuring American journalists that the negotiations will be exactly of such a character, the head of the Washington administration said: How can I be tough towards a very good friend?

But Washington's "good will", just as the purely economic character of the meeting as a whole, are nothing but camouflage. What "good will" can there be when Japan is going to have a favorable balance of 35,000 million dollars in its trade with the United States for 1984, which accounts for about 30 percent of the whole American trade deficit. And this is in conditions when the American economy, despite Washington's good face on the matter, continues limping on both legs. That is why it was made clear beforehand for the Japanese prime minister who was summoned to the United States that this time he would not go off with empty promises of the so-called "new voluntary export restrictions". In all possibility, a more serious ultimatum will be submitted to Japan as the Los Angeles meeting: Either it fully removes trade barriers to American exports or Washington will toughen protectionist measures. As a specimen of such measures we shall mention "voluntary" restriction of steel deliveries to the United States, which were imposed upon Tokyo on the eve of the Los Angeles meeting. As a result Japanese exports reduced by 30 percent.

Apparently, the heated atmosphere would not be cooled even by political concessions to Washington which were made by official Tokyo shortly before the negotiations, such as a rise in military expenditures in the new year to the unprecedented sum of 3.14 trillion yen, the lion's share of which will be used to purchase American military equipment, or a ten percent rise in Japanese "aid to foreign countries", primarily to pro-American military regimes like the South Korean and Pakistani ones.

But mutual economic recriminations are only one aspect of the negotiations which is, by the way, most of all advertised by the Western press. In Los Angeles other demands, dangerous to peace, are planned to be submitted to Japan, among them -- unconditional political support of the American "star wars" concept. And not only political support. Nakasone is to give a reply to the question -- is Japan ready to financially and technically participate in the American program of militarization of outer space. Washington's pressure upon Japan is the cause of well-understood concern in that country and the whole world. Nowadays when tension sharply heightened in the world as a result of American imperialism's aggressive actions, immeasureably greatly became the extent of responsibility of every government, every politician for the destinies of their own people, for peace in the region, where their country is located, for universal security. [sentence as received] This particularly stands true with regard to leaders of states which are located in politically and militarily "sensitive" points of the planet. It is therefore clear that the Japanese public expresses the opinion that in these conditions Prime Minister Nakasone needs in Los Angeles more than ever before a well balanced, well thought-out approach to international affairs including the "star wars" concept.

BOVIN ANALYZES INDIAN SITUATION, ELECTIONS

PM311638 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by political observer A. Bovin: "India: Before the Elections and After"]

[Text] The elections to the lower chamber of Parliament have been held in India. As expected, the Indian National Congress (I) [INC (I)] Party received the majority of votes. This is a big success for Rajiv Gandhi. At the same time, it is a victory for Indira Gandhi, whose tragic death rocked the country and aggravated the main problems of Indian society. The surge of grief resulted in a surge of sympathy for the party led by that glorious daughter of the Indian people.

Addressing a mass meeting in Orissa on 30 October, I. Gandhi said: "If I die today every drop of my blood will serve to strengthen our country...." She died the day after, 31 October. The 25 bullets which cut off her life were bullets that the old India, receding into the past, fired at the new, emergent India, the India that lived in Indira Gandhi's dreams.

India is a land of contrasts. This extremely hackneyed, banal phrase nevertheless registers precisely the thrust of the matter. India is tormented and rent apart by contradictions between the past and the present, poverty and wealth; it is an exalted culture going back thousands of years and the masses' illiteracy and oppression go back just as far. The interaction of dozens of ethnic groups, tribes, and castes at different levels of development and with traditionally different social statuses gives rise to many problems with no simple or swift solutions. In India, where all the world's main religions are represented, discord between religious communities has a particularly painful effect on the state of the social organism.

Relations between the religious communities have always been quite complex. However, as a rule, eruptions have been successfully avoided and mutually acceptable compromises have been found. In recent years the situation has started to deteriorate. With assistance from abroad, religious fanaticism and intolerance have begun to intensify in some states and antinational separatist elements have begun to behave increasingly blatantly and provocatively.

A glaring example can be found in the events in the Punjab. About half this state's population consists of followers of Sikhism, a religion born 5 centuries ago. The Sikhs not only live in Punjab; there are many of them throughout India. The Sikh community is one of the most prosperous in the country. Comprising about 2 percent of India's population, in particular Sikhs occupy about one-third of the officer posts in the Army and police. The Sikhs are widely represented in the economy and politics.

There were problems between the central government and the Punjab state authorities on one hand and the Sikhs' religious leaders on the other. They could have been resolved if it were not for the growth of extremist feelings among a certain section of the Sikh "ruling echelons." Temples were turned into arms stores and refuges for armed fanatics. Religiously motivated murders became more frequent. Voices demanding the Punjab's secession from India became increasingly loud.

The threads of antistate activity extended beyond India: to Pakistan and considerably further, to Britain, the United States, and Canada. The separatists based there literally raged, calling for the assassination of I. Gandhi and her entourage, for rebellion, and for the foundation of a Sikh state, "Khalistan." The president of this "state" had already been "elected" and a **coat** of arms, flag, money, and postage stamps had appeared.

Eventually it all ended as it was bound to end. The government was obliged to bring in troops to the Golden Temple where the extremists were entrenched and to stop the terrorists groups' provocative activity. The Indian Government White Paper on the events in the Punjab emphasizes that they cannot be viewed in isolation from the overall international situation and the operation of forces hostile to India. "The main danger to India's unity," we read in the White Paper, "now comes from religious fanaticism, separatism, and other divisional forces enjoying powerful foreign support. The repeated acts of aggression and the use of other methods to exert pressure to split India's unit- and integrity have failed to produce results, so attempts are now being made to achieve an internal split by kindling discord between religious communities."

Understandably, therefore, the INC (I) focused its election platform on the need for the all-around consolidation of India's unity and integrity. The voting showed that the electorate supports this stance on the question.

The stormy political events seem to have relegated economic problems to the background. However, it is only "seems to," because these problems cannot be moved aside. They erupt imperiously into the everyday life of each of India's 730 million inhabitants. "We have grown tired of being called a developing country," R. Gandhi said in an election address. "We want to call ourselves a developed country."

That is the objective, and it is feasible. During its years of independence, India has traveled an enormous path, overcoming the backward, colonial nature of its economy. In fiscal 1983-1984 over 150 million tons of grain were harvested for the first time. India, which was one of the world's biggest grain importers 20 years ago, can now in principle satisfy its grain needs itself.

Oil extraction also reached a record level: 26 million tons. As a result, whereas in the late seventies 71 percent of all the country's requirements were met by importing oil, the proportion of imported oil has now dropped to 35 percent. This is of tremendous importance for India.

Industry has developed relatively steadily. Inflation rates have fallen. India has avoided the debt crisis which has affected the majority of "Third World" countries. All this could not fail to affect the election results.

They were also affected by the prestige that the INC (I) has won by its foreign policy activity. India is consistently pursuing a policy of peace and is struggling for disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, and the implementation of the principle of peaceful coexistence. Delhi is one of the acknowledged capitals of the Nonaligned Movement. Firm ties of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation link India with the Soviet Union.

India's independent, dignified, peace-loving foreign policy is exasperating some Western circles. Washington has frequently "stamped its foot." With result, it is true. In this connection the arguments cited in the Indian newspaper THE NATIONAL HERALD are of interest. India's experience since it gained independence has been as follows" "The United States did not approve its policy despite all the talk of 'the common ideals of the world's two biggest democracies.' When you consider the U.S. approach toward other countries, you recall the Canadian humorist Stephen Leacock, who wrote: 'The earth revolves around the sun and at the same time rotates on its own axis. The duration of its rotation and sunrise and sunset are regulated in Washington.'" "Leacock," the newspaper continues, "was implying that the United States does not intend to encourage any independent opinion. That is the point of the United States' declared aims -- to shape the modern world according to the American model and to seek the domination of the American way of life. Proceeding from this premise, John Foster Dulles called nonalignment immoral."

Washington does not talk like that now. Different statements are in fashion, statements about the desirability of decent, good relations with India. However, as is often the case with the Americans, their deeds are at variance with their words. The Indian newspapers are worriedly writing about Pakistan's saturation with U.S. weapons, heightened U.S. interest in Bangladesh, General V. Walters' strange mission to Sri Lanka, and about the continuing militarization of the Indian Ocean. "From the security viewpoint, our environs are poisoned," R. Gandhi has noted. It is no accident that the theme of consolidating the Republic's defense capability and safeguarding India's inviolability was heard clearly in the INC (I) election materials.

The election showed that with the present distribution of social and political forces the INC (I) has no serious rival on a national scale. In all, 46 national and religious parties took part in the election, putting forward 5,240 candidates for 514 seats. Over 90 percent belonged to the opposition or to anti-Congress "independent" parties. The overtly right-wing section of the opposition (the Bharatiy Janata Party and others) went to the election without a clear-cut alternative program, weakened by internal disputes and interspecies squabbles, so to speak. The recently created and very motley Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party headed by former Prime Minister Charan Singh forms something in the nature of a loose left-centrist coalition. Its election slogans were distinguished by vagueness and a sizable dose of demagoguery.

The backgone of the left wing of the opposition is made up of the two communist parties -- the Communist Party of India and the Communist Party of India (Marxist). While supporting as a whole the INC (I) foreign policy course they thoroughly criticize the probourgeois nature of its domestic policy. In practice, the Communists have set the task of preventing the extreme right's advent to power and of strengthening secular and democratic forces.

... The elections are now behind us. Their results mean just one thing: Rajiv Gandhi has received a mandate to steer a political course whose main foundations were outlined by Jawahar Lal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. Much has already been done within the framework of this course, but the problems facing India are enormous.

The struggle against subversive separatist elements is becoming a very acute and urgent task. A tense, explosive situation persists in some regions. Experience shows that the consistent implementation of secular principles presupposes the democratization of social life and the assertion of tolerance, true equality, and mutual understanding between communities and between different ethnic groups.

No less acute are socioeconomic problems which are caused, on the one hand, by the legacy of the colonial past and, on the other, by the capitalist path of development along which the country is proceeding. The living standard of over half of India's population is below the poverty line. The land reform is a long way from completion. Some 60 percent of the rural population has virtually no land while 10 percent of farms occupy 83 percent of arable land. There are 25 million registered unemployed of whom 10 million have higher education. Almost two-thirds of the population is illiterate. The accumulation of wealth in the hands of a thin stratum of the big bourgeoisie only serves to highlight the plight of the hundreds of millions at the other social extreme.

Corruption remains a public scourge. According to R. Gandhi there are many "venal, lazy, and incompetent" people in the INC (I) apparatus and in government departments. Voices exposing slowness, red tape, and indifference are being heard increasingly loudly and frequently.

To judge by the content of the INC (I) policy documents, the Congress leaders are aware of the real state of affairs. Measures are being outlined to help eliminate social ills and to ensure Indian society's all-around modernization.

The future will show how vigorously and consistently these measures are actually implemented. The Soviet people wish success to their Indian friends and wish successes to Rajiv Gandhi who -- here I quote THE TIMES OF INDIA -- is well known "as an innovator, as a man seeking with all his might to sweep away the cobwebs covering the bureaucratic apparatus, police, legal organs, and the INC (I) itself."

KORIONOV CONDEMNS U.S. SUPPORT OF AFGHAN REBELS

PM311139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Commentator's Column": "Inspirers of Crimes"]

[Text] Orators are once again holding forth in Washington, calling for the scale of the secret war against the DRA to be widened. The flywheel of the propaganda machine is turning faster, spreading lies about the young Republic. Some 60 hours of radio slander alone directed against Afghanistan pours out daily. New gatherings of leaders of the bandit groupings operating on DRA territory are being organized in the American capital, and officials participate in these sabbats.

The White House is the orchestrator. The U.S. President has published another statement. In it the bandits sowing death in the land of the Afghan people are called "freedom fighters" and are promised still more generous U.S. Government support. Once again it has been confirmed that international terrorism was and still is the norm for the Washington administration's policy.

The instigators of the criminal campaign against the DRA are endeavoring to center it on the question of the presence on Afghan territory of the limited Soviet military contingent, introduced at the request of the Government of the DRA, which found itself faced with the undeclared war unleashed by the forces of international reaction.

However, this ploy will not deceive those who know the facts and the facts attest that Washington embarked on the undeclared war long before the introduction of the Soviet military contingent into the DRA. In particular, the well informed Washington bulletin CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY reports that the flow of American dollars into the purse of "fifth column" being infiltrated into Afghanistan became a concentrated flow back in the middle of 1979.

It has been increasing continuously since then. THE NEW YORK TIMES recently reported that $280 million has been allocated in the current fiscal year to assist the bandit formations being knocked together by the CIA and the special services of certain other countries; this is more than double the aid in the last fiscal year. Thus, the total volume of American aid alone since 1979 will amount to $625 million. In addition, Washington has "organized" giving financial injections to anti-Afghan staffs in Pakistan by a number of other countries (Saudi Arabia, for example, has allocated $100 million, Japan $19 million, the FRG DM60 million, and so forth). In all, already almost $1 billion. Every dollar bears traces of the blood of Afghan children, mothers, and old people killed and injured, and reflections of the fires destroying schools, hospitals... .

The hypocritical statements of Washington politicians about the desire which is supposedly taking hold of them to hold "talks" on the Afghan question are nothing more than a means of camouflage. It is precisely the present U.S. Administration which is doing everything possible to block the way to any peace agreements and to torpedo the DRA Government's repeated peace initiatives.

TASS CITES BAKHTAR ON REAGAN REMARKS ON DRA

LD311314 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] Kabul December 31 TASS -- Reagan's latest statements on Afghanistan and his admission that the United States helps Afghan counterrevolution constitute open intervention in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the BAKHTAR news agency has been told by a spokesman for the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The head of the U.S. Administration, he said, reiterated anew that state terrorism was an inseparable part of Washington's foreign policy. Trampling every commonly recognised international principle, the U.S. President praised bandits and killers whose crimes can not be forgiven.

Promising the bandits the further escalation of U.S. military aid, the Pentagon and the CIA are making fresh plans for the escalation of the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan so as to reverse the revolutionary process in that country. Afghanistan, the Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed, states that U.S. support for counterrevolution will not make the Afghan people veer off the road of building new society.

IZVESTIYA HITS CIA 'SUBVERSIVE' ACTS AGAINST DRA

PM311410 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "India: CIA Subversive Activity"]

[Text] Delhi, 21 Dec -- A number of leading Indian newspapers and magazines have recently published articles exposing subversive activity by the American CIA directed against Afghanistan.

The American Administration is carrying out a systematic campaign to expand the "undeclared" war against Democratic Afghanistan and to block efforts by its Government to achieve a political settlement of the situation around the DRA, the NATIONAL HERALD writes. The newspaper observes that Washington is trying by behind-the-scenes maneuvers to unite the disparate and mutually hostile groupings of the Afghan revolutionary rabble and form a kind of "integrated" counterrevolutionary center, which, under CIA control, is to direct criminal sorties by the bandits and coordinate their training in Pakistan and other countries.

Washington officialdom's decision to expand subversive operations against the DRA and increase its "assistance" to the gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries has resulted in a further increase of the activity of the CIA, which has been assigned, among other things, the task of creating a net work of training centers in a number of states in Asia and the Near East for accelerated training of members of Afghan bandit groups, THE TIMES OF INDIA writes. For the last 2 months, dushmans have been undergoing a "science course" under the leadership of American instructors in a special camp in a Near East country. The newspaper reports that they will be transferred at the beginning of next year to Pakistan, whose territory, as is well known, has been turned into a bridgehead for aggression against the DRA.

The Israeli secret service, Mossad, which has stepped up its subversive activity in southwestern, and South Asia, is actively involved in training and equipping Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs, the weekly BLITZ points out.

The expansion of America's flagrant interference in revolutionary Afghanistan's affairs and the attempts by American and other special services to exacerbate the situation in the region are causing profound disquiet in India and other countries, BLITZ stresses in conclusion.

DRA HYDROMETEOROLOGY COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD011439 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul, 1 January (TASS) -- The signing of an intergovernmental protocol between the USSR and the DRA on further cooperation in the sphere of hydrometereology has taken place here.

The Soviet Union will assist in guaranteeing the work of metereological and aerological posts and in organizing the study of atmospheric pollution, hydrological and agrometereological observations, as well as raising the qualifications of Afghan specialists.

BRIEFS

DRA RADIO STATION -- A new radio station has been put into operation in Jalalabad, the provincial center of Nangarhar Province in Afghanistan. The new station will relay Kabul Radio programs to the people. Meanwhile, it will carry its own programs for 3 hours. The station has been supplied with modern equipment. Radio and television stations are being developed in Afghanistan; new television stations have been put into operation recently in Afghanistan's Qandahar, Herat, and Badakhshan Provinces. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uighur 2330 GMT 16 Dec 84 GF]

COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO'S VIETNAMESE ADDRESS

Moscow International Service in Vietnamese at 1000 GMT on 29 December carries the "text" of Chernenko's address to Vietnamese readers. This has been compared with the TASS version published in the 31 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT On pages E 1-2 revealing the following variations:

On page E 2, paragraph four, last line, the Vietnamese versions says:...many times over.

The Soviet Union fully supports the proposals by Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea on resolving problems in Southeast Asia. The transformation of that region into a zone of peace, stability, and good-neighborly relations will have great significance for the improvement of the political atmosphere on the whole planet.

A final point... (providing additional paragraph)

S.E. ASIAN DELEGATIONS ATTEND USTINOV FUNERAL

From PRK

BK260555 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0439 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 25 -- A delegation of the Ministry of National Defence of Kampuchea has attended the funeral ceremony in Moscow of Marshal D.F. Ustinov, Politburo member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, member of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and defence minister.

The delegation was led by Tea Banh, alternate member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and deputy defence minister.

From SRV

OW271249 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] On 24 December, the Vietnamese military delegation headed by Senior General Le Trong Tan, member of the CPV Central Committee, vice minister of national defense, and chief of the Vietnam People's Army General Staff, paid homage to Soviet Marshal Ustinov at the Hall of Unions and attended the funeral at the Red Square in Moscow.

On the same day, Soviet Marshal Sokolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defense of the Soviet Union, received Senior Gen Le Trong Tan, who conveyed the profound condolences of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan and Minister of National Defense Van Tien Dung to Comrade Sokolov and all the cadres and combatants of the Soviet Armed Forces.

PRAVDA CARRIES LAO LEADERS' MESSAGE OF THANKS

PM281507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] the Supreme People's Assembly, the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Council of Ministers, and the entire Lao people we express sincere gratitude and profound acknowledgment for the sincere congratulations and warm wishes on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR.

We are gratified by your high assessment of the successes achieved by our people in the cause of radical socioeconomic transformations on the path of building the foundations of socialism and defending the LPDR's sovereignty and territorial integrity; this constitutes an important contribution by the party, government, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union to the cause of rendering aid to our Lao revolution.

We are confident that the relations of fraternal friendship, combat solidarity, and all-around cooperation between the governments and peoples of our two countries, Laos and the Soviet Union -- relations which are built on a firm foundation and have become a fine tradition -- will continue to strengthen steadily and develop fruitfully on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in the interests of our two countries and the cause of peace and socialism.

We wish the fraternal Soviet people even greater successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan aimed at building the highest stage of developed socialism and communism in the Soviet Union.

Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers

Souphanouvong, president of the Republic and chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Assembly.

CPSU OFFICIALS VISIT VIETNAM 11-17 DEC

PM281516 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Return Home"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by Ye. M. Medvedev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administration of Affairs department, was in the SRV 11-17 December in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]. It was familiarized with the CPV's experience in financial and economic and publishing activity.

The delegation was received by Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES ROMANIAN CP OFFICIALS

PM311117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] Moscow, 29 Dec (TASS) -- Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) Central Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; and Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, were in Moscow on 27 and 28 December. They held meetings and conversations with Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of USSR State Planning Committee; and Boris Aristov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR deputy foreign minister.

In the course of the exchange of opinions that took place, there was a discussion of questions concerned with further development of Soviet-Romanian cooperation and also of several international problems of mutual interest.

Both sides confirmed an invariable desire for strengthening links between the CPSU and RCP, allied relations between the USSR and Socialist Republic of Romania and for expanding cooperation in the political, economic, and other spheres in the spirit of the accords reached at the June 1984 meeting between Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and Socialist Republic of Romania president.

Concern was expressed at the dangerous tension in the international situation and stress was laid on the importance of the proposals, which remain in force, advanced in the 5 January 1983 Prague political declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states of the joint Moscow statement of 28 June 1983, and the declaration by the economic conference of the CEMA member-countries on 14 June 1984.

Traian Dudas, Socialist Republic of Romania ambassador to the USSR, attended the meetings and conversations which passed in a businesslike and comradely atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU, KULIKOV MEET IN BUCHAREST 28 DEC

PM011908 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Dec 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Conversations Held"]

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Dec -- N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, has received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov here.

Colonel General C. Olteanu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian minister of national defense, also took part in the conversation.

ZHIVKOV, KULIKOV MEET IN SOFIA 28 DEC

PM011907 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Dec 84 Second Edition p 5

[Text] Sofia, 28 Dec -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, has received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, here.

Army General D. Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of national defense, also took part in the conversation.

ALBANIAN PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION REPORTED

PM311346 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Albanian People's Assembly Session"]

[Text] According to an ATA news agency report, a routine session of Albania's supreme legislative organ, the People's Assembly, has been held in Tirana. The session summed up the results of the country's economic and social development in 1984 and adopted the plan and state budget for 1985.

It is planned to increase the volume of industrial production 6.2 percent compared with 1984. An increase is also planned in the volume of agricultural production, for whose development about 30 percent of capital investments will be earmarked.

UK CONCERNED OVER U.S. SPACE AMBITIONS

LD302105 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Text] London December 30 TASS -- The viewpoint that the aim of the U.S. military presence in Western Europe is not the assistance to Western Europeans but the ensurance of the U.S. interests is gaining currency in West European countries, writes the newspaper TIMES. Many Europeans arrived at the conclusion that they are being compelled to take part in the United States' wars.

They disapprove of President Reagan's intention to create an anti-ballistic defence system with space-basing elements. Transatlantic contradictions on that question were clearly manifested during the recent visit in the United States by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the newspaper points out.

This fact is noted by many other British publications. Describing the stand assumed by Margaret Thatcher at the talks in the USA, SUNDAY TELEGRAPH points out that Britain makes a distinction between research in the sphere of space systems and their production and deployment.

It follows from commentaries of the press, pronouncements of politicians that there is a profound concern in Britain over Washington's "space ambitions". SUNDAY TELEGRAPH notes that not only Britain but also other NATO countries doubt the wisdom of the United States decision to heighten rivalry by spreading the arms race to space. The REUTER [as received] stresses, specifically, that prospects of the further escalation of the arms race cause anxious questions in London, Bonn, Paris.

The British political circles are skeptical about Washington's efforts to "substantiate" the spread of the arms race to space by references to the alleged Soviet "military menace". The sincerity and constructive nature of the Soviet Union's stand on matters of disarmament could be seen here again during the recent visit to Britain by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. The Soviet Union wishes to arrest the arms race, said prominent leader of the Labour Party, its "shadow" foreign secretary Denis Healey. In an interview to the BCC he condemned the United States' designs to deploy a large-scale ABM system with space-basing elements, stressing that the Pentagon has no intention of conducting talks on the ban on space weaponry.

PROGRESS OF USSR-TURKISH TIES 'UNNERVING' WEST

LD292159 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Speaking at a press conference in Ankara, Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, said that his visit to the Turkish Republic constitutes a continuation of Soviet-Turkish summit contacts which have always served the development of our bilateral relations.

The progress of the development of Soviet-Turkish good-neighborly relations in a manner that suits the national interests of the two peoples is unnerving the United States and other Western countries. Washington, for example, has often expressed displeasure at this and has resorted to a series of fiscal and economic sanctions against Turkey for strengthening economic relations with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and the Arab states. This is particularly noteworthy.

One can only concur with the view expressed by DUNYA: The paper stressed that despite the claims of high-ranking U.S. officials to the effect that the United States would like to transform Turkey into a strong ally, the United States would in fact want Turkey to become an easily manipulated weak state. The Common Market, too, is resorting to various discriminatory practices to manipulate Turkey.

As Kemal Ataturk pointed out with utmost justification in 1923, it is necessary that our peoples, who have been dragged by sultans and tsars into endless wars that served imperialism, must always live in peace. These words retain their truth today. [words indistinct]

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS SWEDISH COMMUNISTS

LD011159 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 1 TASS -- Of primary importance today are the further cohesion and activisation of all the peace forces, the Communists in particular, in their struggle against a slide-down to nuclear war, for bringing about a turn in world development from confrontation to detente, to peaceful cooperation between the peoples. [sentence as received] This is said in a message of greetings sent by the CPSU Central Committee to the delegates of the 27th Congress of the Left Party -- Communists of Sweden.

Those are the aims behind the initiatives of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community which, in discharging its internationalist duty, is making a decisive contribution to the defence of peace, freedom and independence of the peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes the Left Party -- Communists success in its activities in defence of the interests of the working people, against the onslaught of the right-wing forces, in its struggle, jointly with other progressive forces of Sweden, for peace and stopping the arms race.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE NOTED

PRAVDA Report

PM011457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[I. Tarutin article: "Years of Struggle: The Palestinian Resistance Movement Is 20 Years Old"]

[Text] On 1 January the Palestinian people mark a significant date: the 20th anniversary of the Palestinian resistance movement. On this day 2 decades ago patriots carried out their first combat operation on Israeli-occupied territory. This signaled the start of a long and stubborn armed struggle against the aggressors which continues to this day.

The Palestinian problem remains unresolved. Lands which in accordance with a UN resolution belong to a Palestinian state have been usurped by Israel. Some 4 million Palestinian Arabs have been forced to live either under occupation or as refugees in other countries. Today this is the aspect of the very greatest human tragedy -- an entire people doomed to the grim fate of exile. They have been forced to resort to arms in order to uphold their right to existence and the creation of a national homeland.

The Palestinians have encountered both the joy of victories and the anguish of defeat along this path. This struggle, headed by the Palestine Liberation Organization, has received broad international recognition and support. The PLO has assumed a notable place among the national liberation movements. However, recently it has had to face grave trials. Following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and the battle of Beirut, when the organization lost its positions in that country, acute differences emerged within it. They related chiefly to the methods and style of leadership and to questions of tactics; they even grew into armed clashes.

The foes of the Palestinians, primarily Israel and the United States, have endeavored to exploit the complexities that have arisen and to play on the contradictions. The goal they are pursuing here is obvious: to impose the idea of separate deals and to dislodge the PLO from its clear anti-imperialist and patriotic platform, which will invevitably weaken and undermine the Palestinian resistance. In these circumstances the task of preserving unity and cohesion within its ranks acquires paramount importance.

Such was the aim of the meetings of leading Palestinian organizations' representatives, which took place last summer in Aden and Algiers. As a result of their talks the sides agreed on unity of action. These accords make it possible to avert a split in the PLO and to surmount the existing difficulties.

The Palestinians' struggle for their inalienable rights, including the right to create their own sovereign state, is continuing. Without the resolution of the Palestinian question, which constitutes the core of the Near East conflict, it is impossible to establish a durable and all-embracing peace in the region. The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community firmly and consistently support the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine.

Soiree Held

PM311409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Support of Just Case"]

[Text] The Soviet Union consistently supports the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine. Their courageous struggle for the implementation of their national rights and the creation of their own independent state has won sympathy and respect throughout the world.

This was stated on 27 December in Moscow at a public soiree to mark the 20th anniversary of the Palestine resistance movement.

The speakers noted that, pursuing its own selfish objectives, imperialism, and primarily U.S. imperialism, is gambling on splitting the Arab national-patriotic forces. Clashes are being provoked in Lebanon, plots against Syria are being activated, and attempts are being made to undermine the PLO's unity. The consolidation of the cohesion of the Palestinian ranks on an anti-imperialist basis and the PLO's close cooperation with the Arab peoples and countries will help to thwart the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism in the Near East.

The speakers emphasized that a real and constructive path toward achieving peace and stability in the region is opened up by the proposals for a Near East settlement put forward by the Soviet Union.

G. Habash, PLO extraordinary representative in the USSR, thanked the Soviet people for their support for the Palestinian people in their just struggle.

The soiree was attended by the heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of Arab countries accredited to the USSR.

ISRAELI 'AGENTS' BLAMED FOR AL-QAWASIMI MURDER

LD311355 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] Amman December 31 TASS -- According to reports coming in, Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir made slanderous attacks on the Palestinian resistance movement in connection with the killing of Fahd al-Qawasimi, a member of the PLO Executive Committee. Al-Qawasimi was killed by Israeli agents in a Jordanian capital on December 29.

In the past Qawasimi was regularly persecuted by the Israeli occupation authorities for his vigorous patriotic activities. In 1980 he was removed as major of Al-Khalil in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and deported to Jordan.

Shamir's provocative allegations are viewed here as fresh evidence of the involvement of the Israeli secret services in the killing of the prominent Palestinian leader who fought against Tel Aviv's occupation of Arab lands.

Protesting against the assassination of Fahd Al-Qawasimi, the population of Al-Khalil today called a general strike. Schools and shops are closed in the city and anti-Israeli demonstrations are taking place.

ISRAEL PRESENTS LEBANON WITH 'ULTIMATUM' IN TALKS

PM281439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch: "Preplanned Failure?"]

[Text] Beirut, 22 Dec -- After 11 fruitless rounds, the Lebanese-Israeli talks held in Al-Naqurah under UN auspices have been broken off. It was announced that this would be for the Christmas holdiay period, but it will quite likely be for good, since the Israeli side has presented Beirut with an ultimatum: Unless Lebanon gives a positive anser to Tel Aviv's demands by 7 January, Israel sees no point in continuing the contacts.

As is known, the Al-Naqurah talks were held between representatives of the Israeli and Lebanese military commands and concerned the occupation forces' withdrawal from Lebanon. Israel insists that only the UN interim force and the puppet "Lahd's army" should be deployed in the evacuation zone.

Lebanon takes the view, and quite reasonably so, that units of the Lebanese Army should be brought in. "We are amazed at the Israeli stipulation that the Lebanese Army must not return to its own border. We cannot agree to this demand," Lebanon's official spokesman said. "Our demand is dictated by the need to restore national dignity."

UN decisions stipulate the unconditional withdrawal of the aggressor's forces from the occupied territories. It is a question of restoring Lebanon's full sovereignty. Tel Aviv has no right to impose its own terms. Moreover, experience shows that the deployment of UN forces by no means binds the aggressor's hands. It took no account of their presence when it attacked Lebanon in 1982. The Israeli punitive forces' latest raids were also carried out in areas in southern Lebanon where the "blue helmets" are deployed.

The impression is formed that Tel Aviv planned, from the very beginning, that the entire process of talks in Al-Naqurah would end in failure. The Israeli interventionists did everything possible to exacerbate the situation in the occupied zone. They resorted to arresting leaders of the Amal movement in southern Lebanon. They organized pogroms in southern Lebanese villages which claimed human lives. U.S.-Israeli naval maneuvers were held off the Lebanese coast. The last session in Al-Naqurah was held literally under the muzzles of guns: Half a kilometer away an Israeli Navy patrol boat was sailing near the shore.

The Lebanese-Israeli talks provided a pretext for the return of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State R. Murphy to the Near East. Syrian newspapers, AL-BA'TH, for instance, note that behind the screen of "mediation efforts," R. Murphy tried again to impose R. Reagan's "Near East initiative," which envisages continuing to foist Camp David-type deals on the Arabs. T. al-Masri, the Jordanian foreign minister, said in an interview with AP that Murphy tried to persuade Amman to enter into separate talks with Tel Aviv. "Jordan and the United States have a different approach to a Near East settlement," the minister said. "We believe that an effective mechanism for achieving peace in the Near East is an international conference." In Jordan's view it should be held with the participation of the Soviet Union and all interested parties, including the PLO. However, the United States and Israel continue to oppose the convocation of such a forum.

In these circumstances international observers view the Al-Naqurah talks as a stage-managed show of peaceableness arranged by the partners in the Tel Aviv-Washington strategic alliance. It is becoming obvious that what suits Israel most of all is the failure of the talks. Tel Aviv is looking for a pretext to prolong the occupation. In launching the widely publicized unilateral withdrawal of troops, the Israeli interventionists are by no means preparing to leave Lebanon. In withdrawing their troops and leaving formations of Phalangist "Lebanese forces" behind, the Israelis are hoping for a new flareup of fratricidal war in Lebanon.

Tel Aviv is again employing the tactic of withdrawing in order to remain.

TASS CITES SWAPO'S NUJOMA ON FREEDOM STRUGGLE

LD012100 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Text] Tunis January 1 TASS -- The people of Namibia will continue the struggle for freedom until the Republic of South Africa terminates the illegal occupation of the country. This was stated here by president of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) Sam Nujoma. Speaking at a press conference he emphasized that Namibian patriots would not make any concessions to the racists to the detriment of their people's right to independence. Our organization, he said, strives for firm compliance with the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 435 which calls for free elections in Namibia.

Sam Nujoma firmly denounced the political and economic support which the United States and its allies render to the apartheid regime. Carrying out the policy of the so-called "constructive engagement" with Pretoria, he said, Washington blocks up by every means settlement of the Namibian problem.

UNITA 'RINGLEADER' VISITS U.S. TO OBTAIN WEAPONS

LD012259 Moscow TASS in English 2151 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 2 TASS -- The aim of the visit to the United States by one of ringleaders of the anti-Angolan counterrevolutionary UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] grouping, Chitunda, is to draw up plans of expanding subversive activities against the People's Republic of Angola.

According to the UPI news agency, that professional terrorist whose hands are stained with the blood of Angolan civilians, is now in the American capital. He hopes to meet influential representatives of the Reagan administration and Congress, and also leaders of ultra right-wing organisations to discuss with them questions of broader American aid to UNITA, primarily a rise in supplies of weapons.

CUBA CELEBRATES REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Achievements Detailed

LD010942 Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Text] Havana January 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Pshenichnikov and Sergey Sereda report:

The Cuban people are celebrating today their liberation day, the 26th anniversary of the victory of their revolution. It was on January 1, 1959 that the tyranny of Batista, the American placeman, fell under blows from the insurgent army with Fidel Castro at the head.

During the past period Cuba has scored great successes in all spheres of economic and social life. Once a backward agrarian adjunct of the USA, it has become a country with a highly developed industry and agriculture. The Cuban people have entered the new year, the year of the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, fully resolved to continue building a new life in close cooperation with the fraternal countries of the socialist community.

A mining and metallurgical giant with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes of nickel-cobalt concentrate a year, is to go into operation this year. With its commissioning Cuba will become the main supplier of nickel and cobalt concentrate to socialist countries. The working people of the Cuban sugar industry have pledged to raise the output of sugar, the republic's staple export item, to a record level this year. Workers in practically all branches of the national economy have assumed high socialist obligations.

One major task of the Cuban people has been and remains to ensure the country's defences. Throughout these years there has been no end to fierce anti-Cuban campaigns conducted by American imperialism. The United States finds it hard to reconcile itself to the fact that a free state successfully building socialism lies within a mere 90 miles of its shores.

In response to threats and provocations the working people of Cuba are strengthening the defence capacity of their country. Hundreds of thousands of people have joined territorial formations of the people's defence corps in recent years. They are ready to uphold with arms in hand the gains of the revolution. Civil defence training is being conducted throughout the country.

Soviet Naval Visit Continues

PM011751 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jan 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit by Soviet Sailors"]

[Text] Havana, 31 Dec -- The official friendly visit to Cuba by a detachment of Soviet warships under the command of Vice Admiral V.P. Ryabov is continuing.

A delegation of Soviet sailors has laid a wreath at the memorial to the national hero, Jose Marti. Subsequently, Vice Adm V.P. Ryabov was received by General of the Army Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic, and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

During the conversation which took place there was discussion of questions on the further development of the fraternal relations between the Soviet Armed Forces and Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces, and also between two countries' navies. R. Castro congratulated the Soviet sailors on the approaching new year. For his part Vice Adm V.P. Ryabov congratulated the minister of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces on the Cuban People's national holiday, Liberation Day.

Taking part in the conversation were Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro, first vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and chief of the General Staff; Rear Admiral J. Cuza Tellez, vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and chief of the Cuban Revolutionary Navy; and USSR Ambassador to the Republic of Cuba K.F. Katushev.

A press conference was held on board the detachment's flagship. It was addressed by Vice Adm V.P. Ryabov, who talked about the constantly strengthening fraternal ties between Cuban and Soviet sailors and replied to journalists' questions.

A delegation of Soviet sailors visited the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association where there was a friendly meeting with representatives of the Havana public.

CPSU, USSR Government Greetings

PM011331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro!

On the occasion of the Cuban people's great national holiday, Liberation Day, we sent to you, to the PCC Central Committee, to the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and to all the country's working people our fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations.

The 26 years that have elapsed since that memorable day when the heoric people of Cuba crushed the odious tyranny have demonstrated convincingly the Cuban revolution's unfading historic significance for the destinies of the peoples' liberation struggle.

Accomplishing profound socioeconomic transformations under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Cuban people have upheld their freedom and independence against aggressive imperialist encroachments and have achieved impressive successes in building a new life. Its achievements in the spheres of the economy, health care, education, and culture have elevated Cuba to a leading position among the developing countries.

Great attention is devoted by the PCC and the Government of Cuba to further boosting the efficiency of the country's national economy, and this is producing tangible results.

Cuba's active struggle for a healthier international climate and for a just political settlement in Central America, its energetic participation in the Nonaligned Movement, and its solidarity with the states and peoples upholding their right to free and independent development have earned your country merited prestige throughout the world.

The ties of brotherhood between Cuba and the other countries of the socialist community are continuing to strengthen. This is also clearly attested by the results of the recent 39th CEMA session in Havana.

The friendship of our parties, governments, and peoples is indestructible. The long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba through the year 2000 is intended to play an important role in further deepening and improving Soviet-Cuban ties.

In marking together with you the 26th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution, we reaffirm our invariable solidarity with the Republic of Cuba. We wish the Communists, all Cuban working people, and you yourself, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, further successes in creative labor and in the struggle to preserve and consolidate peace.

Accept also our warmest congratulations on the new year of 1985 and our wishes of happiness and well-being for the Cuban people.

CPSU Central Committee USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium USSR Council of Ministers

Sokolov Greets Raul Castro

PM011509 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] To General of the Army Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I cordially congratulate you and the personnel of the Revolutionary Armed Forces on your national holiday, Liberation Day.

During the 26 years of people's power Cuba's working people have achieved under the Communist Party's leadership considerable successes in the country's socioeconomic development and the strengthening of its defense capability. The selfless labor of the Cuban people, who are building a new society, evokes the profound respect of Soviet servicemen.

I wish you, Comrade Minister, and all servicemen of the Revolutionary Armed Forces further successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the Second Communist Party of Cuba Congress relating to the defense of revolutionary gains and of the cause of peace and socialism.

With a communist greeting,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense

Soviet Assistance Praised

LD011957 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 1 Jan 85

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Cuban people mark their national holiday, Liberation Day, today, 1 January.

Taking part in our program is Lionel Soto, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR.

[Begin Soto video recording in Spanish with superimposed Russian translation] Dear comrades! In the 26 years since the day of victory for the revolution, the Cuban people have been steadily continuing the construction of socialism and have embarked on the road of socialist industrialization of their national economy. Despite the economic, commercial, and financial blockade carried out by the United States for almost 24 years, Cuba has achieved high results in its economic, social, and cultural development. First and foremost, Cuba carries aloft the invincible banner of national independence and defends its sovereign right to build the society chosen by the people.

Recently, a routine session of the CEMA Council, of which Cuba has been a full member for more than 10 years, being an integral part of the community of socialist countries, was held in Havana. For the first time, the session was held outside the European Continent. Its agenda determined the new tasks mapped out by the economic summit. Opening the session, President Fidel Castro said that the U.S. Administration has not changed its course of the arms race. This race is now also being spread to space. The U.S. leadership has not renounced the programs for attaning military supremacy and has not changed its profoundly reactionary militaristic policy. Cuba is situated on a dangerous hotbed of war, which is threatening the liberated people of Nicaragua, the embattled people of El Salvador, other countries in Central America, the Caribbean basin, and all of Latin America as a whole. This hotbed of war was created and is being continually fanned by U.S. imperialism. This is why the Cuban working people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, which contiuing to work tirelessly, are at the same time strenuously preparing to give a national armed rebuff in the event of an attack or intervention. Our country defends the right of peoples to peaceful development. It wants peace and believes in the possibility of attaining it.

Over these difficult years, the Soviet Union has been our loyal ally and friend and has given Cuba fraternal assistance based on allegiance to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and to the immortal teachings of Lenin. On this portentuous day, I would like to express sentiments of sincere brotherhood in combat [boevogo bratstva] and gratitude from the revolutionary Cuban people to the Soviet people and their government, to the great CPSU, and to its General Secretary Comrade Chernenko. Thank you for your attention. [end recording]

You were addressed by Lionel Soto, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR.

USSR APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO GUYANA

LD291427 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 29 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has appointed Anatoliy Ulanov as the USSR Ambassador in the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

Anatoliy Ulanov was born in 1929. On joining the diplomatic service in 1977 he served as the USSR Ambassador in Liberia from 1977 to 1984. Prior to his latest appointment he was deputy head of the Second African Department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Konstantin Kharchev has been relieved of his duties of USSR ambassador in Guyana in connection with a new appointment.

LEADERS SEND NEW YEAR GREETINGS TO SOVIET PEOPLE

PM011259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

["New Year Congratulations to the Soviet People"]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends! We are entering the new year 1985. In these solemn minutes, each of us looks back in his thoughts to the year that has passed. It was filled with many important events. The Soviet people have worked fruitfully on the implementation of the socioeconomic program drafted by the 26th CPSU Congress and by subsequent plenums of the party Central Committee. Our motherland has become stronger and finer, and the life of the Soviet people has become better provided for and richer in content. Beneficial changes have taken place in all areas of public life. The country's industrial potential has grown. The efficiency of the national economy has increased, and its qualitative indices have improved. The opening ahead of schedule of train traffic along the whole length of the Baykal-Amur Mainline was a glorious event. Workers in the agro-industrial complex have worked persistently on implementation of the food program. Soviet science has achieved significant successes. Our cosmonauts completed a 237-day orbital flight, the longest in history. Multinational Soviet culture was enriched by new works reaffirming the lofty ideals of socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers express heartfelt gratitutde to labor collectives, workers, collective farmers, and the intelligentsia -- to all who by their honest selfless labor are ensuring the further strengthening of the economic and defense might of our great socialist motherland.

The Soviet people look to tomorrow with optimism. They know well that the policy of the Communist Party and its multifaceted activity are wholly in accordance with the fundamental interests of people of labor. Rallied around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the party and the Soviet people are resolving the large-scale and complex tasks of perfecting developed socialism. In the new year, we have to concentrate our efforts on the further intensification of production, acceleration of scientific-technological progress, and on the economical and rational expenditure of our resources. The social program mapped out by the party will be implemented consistently. The fulfillment of these tasks depends on every labor collective and Soviet person, on his initiative and responsibility, on his active participation in governing society. It is a matter of honor and patriotic duty for all Soviet people to work as though every working day of the incoming year were a day of shock labor in the people-wide socialist competition for successful completion of the 11th 5-Year Plan and for a worthy welcome for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrades! The year now beginning sees the the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's day of victory in the Great Patriotic War. Their unparallelled feat in the battle against Hitlerite fascism will live eternally in the grateful memory of their descendants. The victory was gained in the name of peace and life on earth. Historical experience teaches that one must struggle against war before it begins. In today's international situation, which has been aggravated through the fault of aggressive imperialist circles, the Soviet Union, together with the countries, of the socialist community and all peace-loving forces, is doing and will do everything in its power to make the planet's poitical climate healthier and to save mankind from the nuclear threat. The CPSU and the Soviet state are consistently implementating a Leninist foreign policy course aimed at ensuring universal peace and the security and cooperation of peoples.

The USSR's fresh initiative concerning talks with the United States on preventing militarization of space and on limitation and reduction of nuclear arms is of great importance.

Entering the new year, we send hearty congratulations and the very best wishes to the working people of the countries of socialism. They will always have a reliable friend and ally in the Soviet Union. We warmly congratulate the peoples of friendly states, and we wish peace and happiness for our comrades and friends abroad, for all fighters against imperialism and oppression, reaction and war.

Dear comrades! The Soviet people are meeting the new year holiday with great, bright hopes. May 1985 be for all of us the year of fresh labor victories and creative achievements, the year of lasting peace! May it bring happiness and joy for every Soviet family! We congratulate the heroic working class, collective farm peasantry, and people's intelligentsia on the new year! A hearty new year greeting to the glorious veterans of the party, war, and labor! Very best wishes to participants in the Great Patriotic War and to the workers of the rear services, who in the grave years of trial displayed selfless devotion to the Communist Party and to the socialist fatherland! We congratulate from the bottom of our hearts our remarkable Soviet women, the caring mothers and wives, the seifless women workers and ardent women patriots! We warmly congratulate our young people, who are multiplying the revolutionary and labor traditions of the elder generations! A new year greeting to the valiant Soviet servicemen standing vigilantly on guard over the Soviet people's peaceful labor! We congratulate all who on this festive new year night are fulfilling their labor and military duty, and who are far from their native land!

Happy New Year, dear comrades, and fresh happiness!

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES NEW RESOLUTION

LD021132 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 2 TASS -- As an expression of the general requirements of historical development, the 1905-1907 revolution in Russia had immense international importance says the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the 80th anniversary of the 1905-1907 revolution in Russia. It evoked in the oppressed mass of people in Europe, America and Asia enthusiastic sympathy and support.

The resolution says that the experience of battles with the exploiters for freedom and democracy that was gained in the first Russian revolution substantially enriched the theory and practice of class struggle and helped the people to overthrow the hated czarism in February 1917 and to eliminate bourgeois rule in October 1917.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the resolution continues, the Soviet people eradicated all the forms of exploitation and fulfilled Lenin's plan for building socialism. Age-old backwardness was overcome during an historically short period of time. The USSR became a strong industrial-agrarian power. Agriculture was transformed along socialist lines and a cultural revolution was carried out. There has emerged an unbreakable alliance of the working class, the collective farm peasantry and the people's intelligentsia. Conditions for the life of the people have become immeasurably better. Democracy of a new type, socialist democracy, has been established in the USSR.

It guarantees the citizens' rights and freedoms which are not, nor can be found in a bourgeois state. All the Soviet republics are truly flourishing and equality, friendship and fraternity among the peoples have become a reality.

The main task of steadily improving the material, cultural and intellectual standards of living is being tackled with reliance on a sound economic foundation and on the more and more tangible results of the work of the Soviet people, the resolution says. The party attaches special attention to the comprehensive assertion and development of the principle of social justice that is inherent in socialism.

The CPSU and the Soviet state are consistently pursuing the Leninist foreign policy of peace, the resolution points out. At a time when the international situation has grown worse through the fault of the USA and its NATO allies, trying to reverse the march of history and to impose their will on the peoples, an especially great role is played by the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, a dependable bulwark of peace and the security of the peoples. United in the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the fraternal socialist countries have everything they need strongly to repulse warmongers. Economic, scientific and technical cooperation of the CMEA member-countries is being comprehensively developed and constantly extended.

The international communist and working-class movement and the anti-imperialist and anti-war forces on all continents are growing more active in the struggle for peace and for the prevention of nuclear catastrophe, the resolution notes.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON PARTY WORKERS' QUALITIES

PM311645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "With Warmth and Concern"]

[Text] How many tasks and concerns he has every day, and how busy he is from morning to night! The duties of party work are special and require a man to give his all without reservation.

How can a party worker's contribution to the implementation of his difficult duties be measured? Production plan fulfillment figures, which tell a great deal, can be cited of course. But you will agree that for production matters to improve you need the appropriate mood among people. And, to a significant degree this is created by the person entrusted with party leadership. And here, among many other qualities, a talent for human relations is needed. There is no such section on the official form. Nevertheless, yesterday, today, and tomorrow Lenin's timeless behest: "Know how to acquire the masses' boundless trust by a comradely attitude to them and by the solicitous satisfaction of their needs" remains in force for party workers. Only the person who is true to this behest has the moral right to lead people with him.

G. Minzarilov, a worker involved in building the Kama Truck Plant and veteran of the Great Patriotic War, wrote to the editorial office: "A splendid new city, which is growing more beautiful year by year, has grown up before my eyes. Great credit is due to all working people and Communists for this. But I would especially like to mention the party workers who have tirlessly organized the common work. Can we foreget how the secretaries of Brezhnev Party Gorkom liberally lived day and night at the plant's construction site? How they were attentive to the workers' working and living conditions, gave support at difficult times, infected everybody with their optimism...I say without exaggeration that each of them put his whole heart into the work."

Wholeheartedly -- it is simply impossible to conduct party work, which is wholly and essentially a question of human relations, in any other way. A party worker mixes with dozens and hundreds of people, and he has to find the right approach for each of them, understand each of them, and share the warmth of his heart with them all.

The party is paying increasing attention to improving the style of leadership. It is a considerable and multifaceted matter. But one of its most important aspects is to ensure that a party worker is not constantly chained to papers and meetings and that he moves more frequently among people where they work and live. The main sphere of his activity is in the labor collective and the primary party organization; the working day must be structured so that not the remainder but the lion's share, as they say, is devoted to active human contacts.

The mass of listeners are usually attracted by lectures, reports, and conversations at enterprises and institutions, but do party committee leaders address working people regularly everywhere? Unfortunately, not everywhere. And yet people have so many questions which only the party worker can answer! Time for this must not be begrudged.

Many people come to the party committee or write to it. There is no place here for callousness, indifference, or arrogance. Everybody who takes his troubles to the party committee must be fully confident that his question will be treated with maximum attention. And this is what usually happens. Instances which attest to the violation of the norms of party life are thus all the more disappointing. Is it necessary to show that this is intolerable?

The following is the situation in which I. Ismailov, a teacher at the No 9 School in Baku's Nasiminskiy Rayon, found himself. Criminal proceedings were instituted against him without grounds and he was dismissed from work. Ultimately, the case against him was dropped because no crime had been committed. And then what happened? When the question of his reinstatement at work arose, he met with no support in the local public education organs. What is more, the party raykom to which the Communist turned made no attempt to investigate his case attentively and uphold justice. And yet he has higher education and more than 20 years' teaching experience.

Sensitivity and concern for people are the compulsory rule for the party worker. He is called on to respond feelingly to the joys and griefs of those around him. However, this does not mean at all that he must be uniformly kind to everybody. Sensitivity does not mean spinelessness, and kindness does not mean rose-tinted evasion of conflict tolerating evil. Let us recall what the poet said about Lenin: "He was the epitome of human kindness to his comrade, but stood up to his enemy more firmly than iron."

Our enemies today are mismanagement, negligence, bureaucratism, lack of discipline, embezzlement, and bribery. In combating these the party worker must display special acuteness and principledness. To bring order into everything everywhere, party exactingness must be increased and spinelessness and liberalism must not be permitted.

Yet, reports are still being received that attempts are sometimes made on various pretexts to prevent a person from receiving his just punishment, and workers who have committed a fault are sometimes tranferred from one director's chair to another. Such cases cannot be justified by any "humane" considerations. The humanism of our life consists in the fact that services to the people and the country are rewarded and people have to answer for faults they have committed. And party workers have the prime role in upholding the atmosphere of exactingness. Genuine humaneness and principledness live in close and unbreakable unity.

The recent all-union science and practice conference "The Improvement of Developed Socialism and the Party's Ideological Work in Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum" paid great attention to raising the standard of party leadership in all spheres of public life and radically improving the style of work. The incipient preparations for the elections to the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and the local soviets also dictate many important tasks.

The more complex the tasks which our society tackles, the more responsible is the role of party committees and their workers. Today, at the close of the 4th year of the 5-year plan and on the threshold of its concluding stage, it is particularly important to mobilize the masses more actively to reach the targets set in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session and in the decisions of the latest USSR Supreme Soviet session. Neither strength, skill, nor mental energy must be begrudged to achieve this, and then new successes will be secure in the intensive work of the whole people to improve developed socialism.

SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTY PROPOSALS CONTINUE

LD282125 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 28 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] The proposing of candidates as deputies to the supreme soviets of union republics continues. First secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, Nabiyev; (Yeva Zaryan), worker of the (Armpromsvyaz) Experimental Association; first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, Gapurov; and tractor worker (Pyon), of the (Rynga) Sovkhoz in the Voru Rayon, Estonia are among those who have been named as candidate deputies.

SUPREME SOVIET AWARDS RUSAKOV ORDER OF LENIN

LD301550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Text] By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Konstantin Viktorovich Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been awarded the Order of Lenin. This is in recognition of his services for the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and his 75th birthday.

Foreign Honors Conferred

PM011421 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA on 1 January in its First Edition carries on page 4 a 250-word item comprising TASS reports, datelined 31 December, from Sofia, Budapest, Berlin, Havana, and Hanoi, on honors conferred by the respective countries on CPSU Central Committee Secretary K.V. Rusakov in connection with his 75th birthday.

FOREIGN LEADER CONDOLENCES ON USTINOV'S DEATH

GDR's Honecker

PM311516 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Dec 84 Second Edition p 2

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deeply esteemed Comrade Konstantin Chernenko! The SED Central Committee, the State Council, the National Defense Council, and also the people of the GDR received with deep shock and sorrow the news of the death of Comrade Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense.

In connection with this heavy loss it is with profound grief that we express our sincere condolences to you and, through you, to the entire Soviet people. The death of Comrade Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov has cut short the life of a true Communist, an ardent internationalist and a Hero of the Soviet Union who devoted all his strength and knowledge to ensuring the reliable security of his socialist homeland and the entire socialist community.

During the difficult years of the Great Patriotic War he worked indefatigably as people's commissar for the defense industry. We will never forget his contribution to the rout of Hitlerite fascism. After the Soviet Union's victory he worked with creative energy for the Soviet Union's further military strengthening in various leading posts in the party and the state leadership.

A member of the CPSU since 1927, he always felt an inner need to strengthen the party's leading role in Soviet society. As a member of the Politburo he always and everywhere made a great contribution to strengthening and developing Soviet society and its national defense. After his appointment as USSR minister of defense it became his constant desire to strengthen and consolidate the military strength and might of his socialist motherland and also of the socialist community countries' Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact. Here, too, he performed unforgettable services.

As a loyal friend of the GDR people and their army he always and everywhere advocated strengthening the friendship between our two peoples and the brotherhood in arms between our armies. The party and the state leadership of the Soviet Union conferred lofty orders and awards on him for his outstanding services.

Rest assured, esteemed Comrade General Secretary, that we will never forget our esteemed friend and comrade, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, and will always keep his memory.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council

Poland's Jaruzelski

PM021051 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Dec 84 Second Edition p 2

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

We receive with profound sorrow the news of the death of Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense. We knew Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov as an honored outstanding party and state figure who made a great contribution to strengthening the defense might of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community, and as an active participant in the development of friendship between our peoples and brotherhood in arms between our armies.

His death represents a heavy loss to the CPSU, the USSR Armed Forces, and all the states of our defense alliance -- the Warsaw Pact. Accept sincere expressions of profound sympathy from the PZPR Central Committee and from myself personally.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers

Bulgaria's Zhivkov

PM311408 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Dec 84 Second Edition p 2

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow:

Dear comrades, the Communists and all working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria heard with deep sorrow the news of the death of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and minister of defense.

Dmitriy Ustinov's entire life is a brilliant example of selfless service to the Leninist CPSU and Soviet state. His contribution to consolidation of Soviet defense power and to the invincible Soviet Army -- the peoples' liberator from fascism -- was tremendous. He earned great merit in creating the Warsaw Pact's Joint Armed Forces, the most reliable guarantee for the peoples' security in the countries of the fraternal socialist community and for the preservation of peace throughout the world. Our people will remember with gratitude all his contributions to the increase in combat power of the Bulgarian People's Army, which is a loyal ally of the Soviet Armed Forces and the socialist fraternal countries' armies.

With the death of Dmitriy Fedorovich we have lost a great friend of the Bulgarian people and a consistent champion of the indestructible friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two cities, countries, and peoples. The BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and all the Bulgarian people express their most sincere condolences on the occasion of this great loss to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Hungary's Central Committee

PM311506 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Dec 84 Second Edition p 2

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, Moscow

Dear comrades! We have learned with deep sorrow of the death of Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, defense minister, and Marshal of the Soviet Union, whose passing constitutes a severe loss for the CPSU, the Soviet Armed Forces, and the Soviet people.

Comrade Ustinov's name and life have been closely entwined with the struggle of the CPSU for safeguarding and consolidating the world's peace and security. As one of the outstanding leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state and a true internationalist, he contributed a great deal to successful implementation of the party's Leninist peace policy, to ensuring reliable defense of the socialist achievements of the Soviet Union and of its allies, and to promotion of the socialist countries' brotherhood in arms. We have lost a friend who enjoyed the appreciation and respect of our people, a friend who contributed with great attention and care to the deepening of Hungarian-Soviet friendship and multilateral cooperation.

Accept our sincere sympathy on the occasion of Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov's death; we share your grief.

The MSZMP Central Committee

Romania's Ceausescu

PM311505 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Dec 84 Second Edition p 2

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

We have learned with much regret about the death of Comrade D.F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense.

In connection with this heavy loss, I extend to you sincere condolences on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and myself personally, and I ask you to convey our profound sympathy to the mourning family.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Cuba's Castro

PM021057 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Dec 84 Second Edition p 2

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Dear comrade! It was with profound grief that our people learned the sad news of the demise of Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, which is a great loss for the socialist community and for the entire revolutionary and progressive movement.

Comrade Ustinov's long and intensive revolutionary activity is an example of the manifestation of the most noble spiritual values of the Soviet people, their Leninist party, and your glorious revolution. His services during the Great Patriotic War in the fulfillment of crucial tasks to develop the defense industry and his activity in the postwar period characterize him as an outstanding leader of the Soviet Armed Forces and an active participant in strengthening the USSR's defense capability. Over many years in a complex and difficult international situation, as a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Defense Minister, Comrade Ustinov consistently defended the interests of peace and the principles of socialism. Under his leadership the Soviet Armed Forces fulfilled with honor a key role in maintaining the military balance and ensuring the security of the socialist community.

All his energies, talent, and experience were placed at the service of fulfilling these tasks for the sake of the Soviet people's happiness and in defense of the right of all the world's peoples to a future without wars. The Communists, the entire people, and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba have lost in him a comrade-in-arms and a true friend who made an important contribution to developing the combat brotherhood between our peoples and armies. His sentiments of solidarity and internationalism were invariably on the side of our people.

Accept, dear comrade, our most sincere condolences in connection with this irreplaceable loss, which we beg you to convey also to members of Comrade Ustinov's family and the entire Soviet people.

Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chairman of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

Mongolia's Batmonh, Sodnom

PM021108 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Dec 84 Second Edition p 2

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

We received with profound sorrow the sad news of the untimely death of Hero of the Soviet Union, twice Hero of Socialist Labor, Hero of the Mongolian People's Republic Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense.

On behalf of the Communists and all working people of Mongolia the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic express profound condolences tc the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people on the heavy loss whichh as befallen us all -- the death of Drmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, prominent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, oustanding Soviet military leader, unbending fighter for peace and the peoples' security, and great friend of our people.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov devoted all his conscious life to selflessly serving the cause of socialist and communist creation in the USSR, the cause of defense building, and the defense of socialism's gains of worldwide historic significance. As an ardent internationalist and consistent fighter for peace and the peoples' friendship, he made an invaluable contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, to the strengthening of its forces and might, and to the cause of ensuring lasting peace on earth.

Mongolia's Communists and working people value highly D.F. Ustinov's tremendous personal contribution to deepening and broadening the unbreakable bonds of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples and the combat cooperation of their Armed Forces. His bright memory will be preserved forever in the hearts of socialist Mongolia's working people and the servicemen of its Armed Forces. We beg to convey our profound condolences to the family and relatives of the deceased.

J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium; D. Sodnom, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers

Warsaw Pact Joint Forces

PM011943 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[Text] From the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces:

During these sorrowful days the personnel of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces express profound condolences in connection with the untimely death of Hero of the Soviet Union, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, prominent Soviet, party, state, and military figure, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense, and winner of the Lenin Prize and state prizes. The news of this heavy loss caused profound pain in the hearts of servicemen of the Joint Armed Forces.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov's entire life and activity are a model of selfless service to the interests of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and to the cause of building socialism. In all the posts in which Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov worked at the will of the party, he devoted all his strength, knowledge, and great experience of life to strengthening the Soviet Union's economic and defense might and the Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential.

The personnel of the Joint Armed Forces associate with Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov's name the tremendous work of Lenin's party in comprehensively developing the fraternal armies' military cooperation and enhancing the combat might of the Joint Armed Forces -- the reliable bulwark of peace and the peoples' security.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov made a great personal contribution to building and improving the Warsaw Pact's military organization and to further strengthening the combat cooperation among the allied armies, cooperation born on the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War.

Lowering their combat banners before the bright memory of Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, servicemen of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces are closing their combat ranks still more tightly and are full of determination to vigilantly stand guard over peace and the peoples' security.

The name and deeds of Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov will always live in the hearts of socialism's armed defenders.

SOKOLOV, OTHERS ATTEND FUNERAL OF COL GEN SOBOLEV

PM021045 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On His Last Journey: Colonel General M.G. Sobolev's Funeral"]

[Text] Yesterday Soviet servicemen and the capital's working people bade farewell to Colonel General Mikhail Georgiyevich Sobolev, a prominent political worker in the Soviet Armed Forces, RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

...The Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army is in funeral attire. Here, on a pedestal decked with flowers, is the coffin containing M.G. Sobolev's body.

The combat banners, twined with mourning ribbons, are at half-mast. Mikhail Georgiyevich's combat awards repose on red velvet. Around the pedestal are wreaths -- from the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Defense Ministry, the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the Komsomol Central Committee, branches of the Armed Forces, groups of forces, military districts and fleets, departments and military educational institutions, the working people of Moscow, and friends and relatives of the deceased. Wreaths from the military attaches of the socialist countries have also been laid here.

Funeral music plays. Col Gen M.G. Sobolev's combat friends and comrades-in-arms -- Soviet Army and Navy servicemen and veterans -- bid him farewell in mournful silence. Workers, employess, students, and schoolchildren file past the coffin. Army and Navy servicemen and Soviet people knew Col Gen M.G. Sobolev well. In the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War political worker M.G. Sobolev inspired servicemen to the selfless struggle against the enemy with his ardent words and personal example.

The following take their places in the honor guard: Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev and Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense ministers; N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshokov, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov, and Army General A.T. Altunin; and Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Representatives of the main command of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, as well as military attaches accredited to the socialist countries' embassies in the USSR, came to pay their tribute of deep respect to the memory of that prominent political worker M.G. Sobolev.

At the cemetary the funeral meeting devoted to the memory of Col Gen Georgiyevich Sobolev was opened by Adm A.I. Sorokin, chairman of the commission to organize the funeral. Farewell speeches were delivered by Colonel General M.A. Gareyev, deputy chief of the Main Directorate of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; Colonel General S.A. Bobylev, member of the military council and chief of the political directorate of the Air Defense Forces; and Lieutenant General V.F. Plekhanov, member of the military council and chief of the political directorate of the Red Banner Odessa Military District. They noted that in all his posts M.G. Sobolev had a high sense of responsibility for the task entrusted to him, knew the troops' life and the practice of party political work thoroughly, the devoted all his efforts and rich experience to educating the personnel in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist ideas, devotion to the people and party, and constant readiness to defend the socialist motherland.

The funeral meeting has ended. The sounds of the USSR state anthem mingle with the salvoes of a rifle salute. The coffin containing the body of the deceased is consigned to the earth. Servicemen from the capital's garrison file past the grave in strict formation, paying the last military honors to Col Gen M.G. Sobolev.

NEW KAZAKH CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS INDUSTRY MINISTER

WA281230 [Editorial report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 2 December front-pages a 30-word KaSSR Supreme Soviet decree announcing the appointment of Oraz Makayevich Beysenov as minister of the KaSSR Construction Materials Industry. The decree was signed by B. Ashimov and Kh. Demesinov, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Presidium of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet.

The same paper carries on page 4 a 30-word statement announcing that Berkimbay Parimbetov has been relieved of his duties as Minister of the KaSSR Construction Materials Industry in connection with his transfer to other work.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN YOUTH MEETING

LD312122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The contribution of Georgian youth to the development of the republic's national economy in the 4th 5-Year Plan year is important. Vivid examples of the creativity and skill of the young were given at a meeting with youth representatives that took place today at the Central Committee Georgian Communist Party. Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia, spoke at the meeting.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW ECONOMIC MEETING

LD252102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Moscow working people have, on the whole, successfully fulfilled this year's socialist obligations.

The plan of 4 years of the 5-Year Plan, for the rate of growth of production and labor productivity, has been fulfilled ahead of schedule. These facts were presented today at a meeting of representatives of enterprises and organizations of the capital, devoted to the adoption of socialist pledges by Moscow inhabitants for the year 1985.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom addressed the meeting.

ZIMYANIN PRESENTS AWARDS TO SOVIET WRITERS

LD291149 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, presented awards in the Kremlin today to a group of leading Soviet writers. Orders of Lenin and Gold Hammer and Sickle Hero of Socialist Labor medals were conferred upon the writers Kuusberg and Khanzadyan, while Orders of Lenin were received by the writers (Vertchenko), Dolmatovskiy, Isayev, Kaverin, Ozerov, Proskurin, Rozhdestvenskiy and Standnyuk. A large group of writers were awarded Orders of the October Revolution, the Labor Red Banner, Friendship of Peoples and the Badge of Honor.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Zimyanin heartily congratulated the writers on the eminent Soviet state awards. The recipients expressed heartfelt gratitude for the high assessment of their work and the constant concern shown for the development of the multinational Soviet culture by the Communist Party, the Soviet state, and Comrade Chernenko.

VOROTNIKOV AWARDS RSFSR STATE PRIZES IN MOSCOW

LD290036 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] The award of Russian Federation state prizes for 1984 in the field of literature, art, and architecture, took place today in Moscow. Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, gave the diplomas and badges of honor to the prize winners. He congratulated them warmly and expressed sincere thanks for their work, which has enlarged the depository of socialist realism. Those who received awards expressed deep gratitude to the party and government for the high evaluation of their activity and gave assurances that they will apply all their strength and talents to serving the socialist homeland.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS CULTURAL EDUCATION SESSION

LD281605 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] A session of the All-Union Interdepartmental Council for Cultrual Educational Work within the USSR Ministry of Culture was held today. Questions of the state of measures for further improving creative organizational work and enhancing the artistic ideological level of amateur vocal-instrumental ensembles and discotheques were discussed. The experience of the work of cultural and arts establishments in the Latvian SSR on the aesthetic education of pupils in general education schools and vocational technical establishments was also discussed. Taking part in the council session was Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture.

NOVOSTI REISSUES TIKHONOV BOOK ON SOVIET ECONOMY

LD021116 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 2 TASS -- The NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY has reissued the book entitled "The Soviet Economy: Achievements, Problems, Prospects" by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. During the preparation of the reissue, the author renewed factual material and covered in greater detail the implementation of the socio-economic programme adopted at the 26th Congress of the CPSU (1981).

Nikolay Tikhonov devotes special attention to the country's economic growth in the eighties and to the switching of the Soviet economy over to intensive development. The author examines questions of shaping an integrated economic complex and problems that have arisen at the stage of developed socialist society, and popularly sets out the basic principles of the Soviet planned economic management. Considerable attention in the book is given to the problems of international economic contacts and to prospects for the development of businesslike cooperation between the USSR and other countries. Nikolay Tikhonov convincingly shows that the entire world economy suffers the burden of the arms race.

"Objectively, by virtue of the very nature of our system, we are not interested in a build-up of military might. We champion the implementation of real measures on nuclear disarmament," the head of the Soviet Government writes. "The ruling circles of the United States, by urging other countries to new and new spirals of the arms race, seek to make them divert to non-productive purposes those material and intellectual resources which could be used for the benefit of the peoples."

CSA REPORTS USSR AGRICULTURAL SUCCESSES

LD291430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports a labor triumph by the country's animal husbandry workers. Workers of agricultrue and other branches of the country's agro-industrial complex achieved a substantial production growth and completed ahead of schedule this year's plan for sales of animal husbandry produce to the state. As of 24 December, 17.8 million metric tons of livestock and fowl -- or 100.5 percent of the annual plan; more than 65 million metric tons of milk -- 102.5 percent; 48.7 million eggs -- 105 percent; and almost 239,000 metric tons of wool in the form of pure fiber -- 102 percent of plan, arrived at procurement centers and processing enterprises. The sale of animal husbandry produce to the state continues: Over the current year, purchases of livestock and fowl will increase by at least 700,000 metric tons; milk by 2.7 million metric tons; and eggs by 1 billion compared with the previous year.

MINISTER NOTES RSFSR AGRICULTURAL SUCCESSES

LD291553 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Agricultural workers and those of other branches of the Russian Federation's agroprom are meeting the new year by completing ahead of schedule the plan for sales of meat, milk, and other livestock produce to the state. As Viktor Petrovich Nikonov, RSFSR minister of agriculture, reported to us, collectives of farms and complexes were able to increase output of produce, despite drought and other serious difficulties. As a whole throughout the republic almost 9 million tons of meat and 34 million tons of milk, which is much more than last year's levels, went to state resources. The quality of produce has improved. The profitability of livestock farming has noticeably grown. Among the first to report ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plan were kolknozes and sovkhozes of Penza, Lipetsk, and Tambov Oblasts.

A major contribution to the success of Russia's livestock farmers was made by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kuban, Stavropol, Leningrad, and many other oblasts. The success was promoted by the widespread implementation of the experience of farms in Belgorod Oblast, approved by the party Central Committee, in the efficient use of feeds. Saratov farmers deserve a special mention. In conditions of an arid summer they were able to amass much (nemalo) fodder, refusing, moreover, the delivery of feed from other regions of the country.

Now, said Comrade Nikonov, RSFSR minister of agriculture, the republic's livestock farmers, overcoming difficluties, are conducting overwintering in an organized fashion. The beginning turned out to be very complex. In the European part frosts approached 30 degrees and in Siberia they were even more severe. Nonetheless, collectives of farms and complexes are continuing to increase production and purchases of meat, milk, and other produce. In conclusion, the republic's minister of agriculture, Comrade Nikonov stressed that perfecting the organization of the labor of livestock farmers is continuing at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, discipline is being strengthened, and leaders of farms have started to care more about the lives and leisure of milkmaids and all farm workers. This promotes a further intensification of livestock farming and an increase in production of produce and its sale to the state.

USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETING ENDS 26 DEC

PM281651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Dec 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Science for Agriculture; General Meeting of USSR Academy of Sciences"]

[Text] Scientists have a responsible part to play in implementing the USSR food program and further improving the Soviet people's welfare. Science's tasks in this nationwide matter were discussed at a general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences which ended in Moscow 26 December.

With the academy leaders in the presidium were M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; CPSU Central Committee department chiefs V.A. Karlov and V.A. Medvedev, and ministry and department leaders.

The CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum, Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said in his introductory speech, called for scientific backup for the most important sections of the USSR food program to be raised to a higher level. Many of the academy's institutes are already actively implementing major fundamental developments helping the intensification of agricultural production and the all-around development of the agro-industrial complex. The president noted among these the successes of the Institute of Machine Science, the Ukrainain Academy of Sciences Institute of Electric Welding, and the Institute of Metallurgy, which have made a real contribution to the modernization and improved reliability of agricultural equipment. However, he stressed, the agro-industrial complex spcialists also expect from us more effective participation in important directions like the improvement of the effectiveness of the use of reclaimed land, the development of effective plant protection agents, and the creation of carefully verified methods of treating seeds, tending crops, and processing and storing agricultural output.

Academician Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, delivered a report on the country's food program and the tasks of the fundamental sciences. He noted that the most important condition for success in this important matter is the expansion of research and the accelerated introduction of the achievements of the fundamental sciences into agricultural practice.

Using specific examples to show the results achieved with the aid of new, progressive selection and genetics methods, Academician Yu.A. Ovchinnikov noted the need for qualitative changes in the work on plant and animal genetics. He expressed the wish that the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, and the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKHNIL] would jointly examine this question.

The speaker paid great attention to scientists' participation in the implementation of the long-term program of land reclamation and the improvement of the effectiveness of the use of reclaimed land for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the long term through the year 2000. He covered topical research connected with the regulation of the country's water resources and stressed the need for a solicitous attitude toward nature and the importance of working out the ecological problems arising in this connection.

Having stressed the priority importance of the struggle against agricultural crop diseases, Academician Yu. A. Ovchinnikov described in detail the measures which scientists have developed for combating, in particular, virus diseases. Questions of the chemicalization of agricultural production and its provision with effective fertilizers and means of protection against pests are also in need of constant scientific patronage. We must achieve a fundamental improvement in research in this field, combining chemical and biological methods. The improvement of the effectiveness of agricultural production largely depends on scientists' active participation in the solution of problems of agricultural machine building, of the use of automation and computer equipment in sectors of the agro-industrial complex, and of socioeconomic aspects of rural life.

The successful fulfillment of the food program, Yu. A. Ovchinnikov said in conclusion, requires strenuous work from all our scientific collectives and every scientist. Our task is to mobilize all efforts to this work and to labor in an organized manner. On behalf of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, the speaker voiced the certainty that Soviet scientists and all workers of academic institutions will be able to resolve the tasks set for them and will greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new successes in the development of fundamental science and the use of its achievements in the practice of communist building.

Academican A.A.Bayevi VASKHNIL President Academician A.A.Nikonov; Academicians G.K. Skryabin and K.V.Frolov, and other scientists spoke of the scientific research designed to augment researchers' contribution to the practice of agriculture and the problems of introducing scientific achievements.

At the evening session the USSR Academy of Sciences' supreme award, the M.V. Lomonosov Gold Medal, was awarded to Prof Abdus Salam, a foreign member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The well-known scientist, who has headed the center for theoretical physics in Trieste for many years, delivered a scientific report.

Elections to the USSR Academy of Sciences were held at the general meeting. Some 55 new full members and 112 corresponding members of the academy were elected.

BRIEFS

NEW TV RELAY CABLES -- The residents of Ismailly Rayon will have better reception of Moscow radio and television casts during the new year. A 50-km-long radio and television relay cable installed workers of the republic's radio and television network communications services department between Kyurdamir and Ivanovka now makes possible the reception of the Central Television Network Program. A 40-km-long radio and television relay cable from Sheki has created a similar opportunity for television viewers in (?central Sheki). The republic's communications services workers are successfully realizing the wide-ranging plan of the current 5-year plan period related to improving the reception of telecasts. New television relay cables are being drawn and existing cables are being renewed. It will soon be possible to channel the Central Television Network's Second Program throughout Azerbaijan SSR. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 26 Dec 84 GF]

SHEVARDNADZE VISITS GUARDS' TANK UNIT

PM011630 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jan 85 p 1

[TASS report: "Meeting With Servicemen"]

[Text] The guards' tank unit whose roll of honor will forever include Hero of the Soviet Union Officer A. Vatagin was visited 30 December by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and other leaders of the Georgian SSR. They familiarized themselves with the combat training, life, and daily routine of the tankmen and chatted with servicemen and Great Patriotic War veterans who had come to the unit.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze viewed the Museum of Combat Glory in the unit's new club. He warmly and cordially congratulated the guards on the approaching new year -- the year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory -- and wished them further successes in combat and political training, strengthening combat readiness, and in the noble cause of guarding the peaceful labor of Soviet people.

Taking part in the conversations with the servicemen were Colonel General V.M. Arkhipov, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, and Lieutenant General V.L. Gulevich, member of the Military Council and chief of the district's political directorate.

SHESTOPALOV ADDRESSES ARMY KOMSOMOL DELEGATES

PM270958 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Dec 84 First Edition p 2

[Captain V. Basayev report under the rubric "Komsomol Conferences": "Striving for More"]

[Excerpts] Southern Group of Forces -- A set of leaflets, some of the working documents distributed to delegates attending the Southern Group of Forces Komsomol Conference, attracted the attention of many of these delegates. These leaflets were devoted to the work experience of the best Komsomol organizations in units and subunits. The interest in them could be sensed even in brief comments.

"We read with interest how you help the commanding officer to train crack marksmen." These words were addressed to Captain I. Petrenko, Komsomol committee secretary at the N-th motorized rifle unit. This Komsomol organization has won the Challenge Red Banner of the Group of Forces Military Council.

Lively discussion then began about the roll-call organized in honor of the great victory's 40th anniversary by Komsomol organizations in subunits whose rolls include for all time the names of heroes from their regiments. Experience was exchanged, suggestions were made, arguments developed. Yet, the main conclusion was reached unanimously. "We are located forward of the border guard units. This imposes special responsibility on all." This weighty idea united the thinking of all conference delegates. Of all those who, until the previous day, were carefully watching the radar station's luminous screen or attacking "the enemy" on the testing ground or in the endless sky.... This was the subject of the report delivered at the conference by Major General A. Akunin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Group of Forces Political Directorate, and the speeches by Colonel General K. Kochetov, commander of the Group of Forces; Komsomol workers guards Captain V. Chayka, Senior Lieutenant A. Shilenko, and Sergeant O. Belikov; and others.

The conference was addressed by Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops.